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No. 25

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 28, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAN MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Ed Schreiber, Brookhaven Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of all, from the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, we offer this prayer of praise and thanks; also our intercessory prayer for our leaders in education, religion, government, and industry throughout the world.

We implore Thy blessings upon our President, a true statesman, George W. Bush, his family, and members of his administration. Likewise, Heavenly Father, bestow Thy abundant blessings on the Members of the 107th Congress.

We ask Your divine blessing on our children, our greatest treasure, and our older people. In a broken and fearful world, give us courage to pray and to act with integrity for the well-being of all Thy creation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PENCE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

REVEREND ED SCHREIBER

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to welcome Reverend Ed Schreiber and thank him for delivering our opening prayer this morning. At 96 years of age, Pastor Schreiber recently became the oldest person ever to graduate from Memphis Theological Seminary.

Although Reverend Schreiber is not from my congressional district, I read about him in the Winchester Star, a newspaper from my district, and I was extremely impressed by his courage and determination of this man to seek a seminary degree in his 90s.

Reverend Schreiber spent his childhood in Augusta, Georgia, and his adult life in Nashville where he worked as a schoolteacher and as municipal planner. After more than 20 years into his retirement and after a painful death of his wife in 1991, Reverend Schreiber felt called to pursue a seminary degree.

He began his studies at the age of 92 and did not let much of anything slow him down. The Reverend was ordained as a pastor in the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination last June. He is also the chaplain of the Prime Timers, an active senior citizen group based out of his own church, Brookhaven Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

He attributes love for living, friends, a sense of purpose, a sense of humor, faith in God for his continuing energy. He believes that now, at his age of 96, at 96, he is being called to be a more credible witness for God. His tenacity and heeding to a calling is, quite frankly, I think, an inspiration to us all.

I welcome him to the Chamber today.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT WILLIAM WARD

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Hoosier hero who may have been overlooked in all of the media coverage about last week's capture of two fugitive teenagers suspected of murdering a family in New Hampshire.

I take this opportunity because doing excellent police work happens when no one is looking. "Sheriff Avoids Tragedy" is seldom a headline and "Captured Without Incident" does not have the same made-for-TV angle that most producers look for, but it is exactly the kind of admirable police work that characterizes Henry County Sheriff Sergeant William Ward.

Sergeant Ward was monitoring the citizens band radio and overheard a trucker on Interstate 70 trying to find a ride for two teenaged boys headed for California. Ward knew about the national search underway from two accused killers of New England.

Using judgment honed by more than 22 years of service, Sergeant Ward

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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showed just how Indiana and our country are served by these tremendous work-a-day heroes.

Sergeant Ward and his wife, Candy, together have four children, Sara, Paul, Thad, and Matthew. I know that his family and all of us in East Central Indiana are proud of his excellent service record. Today, we pause to call special attention to his actions last week. This is important because it is one small part of a career of excellent service.

BUDGET PRIORITIES

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as President Bush said last night, "We will be judged not by what we say or how we say it, but by what we are able to accomplish."

But despite the President's best assumptions and intentions, here is what his tax plan would actually accomplish: raiding the Medicare Trust Fund, shortchanging education, defense and prescription drugs, and leaving America still with a trillion dollar debt. That is like squandering your kids' college savings on a personal vacation. It is not responsible, and it is just plain wrong.

The truth is, beneath President Bush's skilled sales pitch, his fuzzy math, that just does not add up. His tax plan is not fiscally responsible and shortchanges middle-class working families.

Democrats are committed to an honest, fair and fiscally responsible budget that includes all of America's priorities, from education and defense to health care and tax relief for all taxpayers.

The sooner the Republicans abandon their budgetary smoke and mirrors and join us, the sooner we can get to work on the accomplishments President Bush promised.

BUDGET SURPLUS BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last night President Bush told the American people they deserve tax relief. And he is right. He said "the growing surplus exists because taxes are too high and government is charging more than it needs. The American people have been overcharged and, on their behalf, I am here to ask for a refund."

Well, I am on the President's side. We are not talking about a little surplus. We are talking about enough money to pay down the debt; enough money to bolster and save Social Security; enough money to preserve Medicare; enough money to pay off every dime of public debt that will become liquid over the next 10 years; enough money

to strengthen our military; enough money to keep \$1 trillion set aside for needed spending. And we still have \$1.6 trillion left over.

How can anyone think we do not have enough for this tax cut? The surplus belongs to the people, not to us.

After we have done the work we are elected to do, it is our duty to refund the rest back to the taxpayers who have overpaid. It is not the government's money.

THE IRS CAN NOW RAID CHURCHES

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, imagine a raid by 150 policemen. Was it a mob bust in Russia? No.

Was it a drug warehouse in China? No.

It was a church in Indianapolis. That is right. The Internal Revenue Service raided a Baptist Church seizing the pastor, and, in fact, removing the pastor by force. Unbelievable.

Now, everyone knows there is two sides to every story. Think about it. In America, you cannot pray in school, but now, the IRS can raid churches. Beam me up. America is going to hell in a hand basket. I yield back the Gestapo attitude that just keeps growing in our Federal Government.

PRESIDENT SETS MISSION TO RETURN POWER OF GOVERNMENT BACK TO THE PEOPLE

(Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the President of the United States has set out on a mission to return the power of government back to the people.

Mr. Bush effectively made the case that was sound fiscal discipline. The Federal surplus provides us with the opportunity to strengthen Social Security, revitalize our armed forces and continue to pay down the debt while returning some of the money back to those who earned it, the American people.

By providing tax relief for all Americans, the President's plan takes the extra money out of Washington, where it otherwise will be certainly spent on programs designed to enlarge Federal Government programs.

President Bush recognizes that after the bills are paid, the left-over funds belong to the American taxpayers. Rejecting a plan to use a portion of the surplus for tax relief is the equivalent of paying for a gallon of milk at the grocery store with a \$10 bill and having the cashier refuse to give you back the change. It is wrong.

I feel that the President's plan puts America on the right track towards fiscal discipline as well as providing the

American family with much-needed tax relief.

LOOKING CLOSELY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY AT THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I applaud President Bush for setting a positive tone for the country and for trying to find areas of agreement where we can make progress. I am going to be looking closely and constructively at his proposals in education, prescription drugs and Social Security.

While I agree with many of the priorities the President outlined, I am very concerned about his overall budget. It risks the fiscal discipline that has been important to our strong economy, and it fails to make the investments that our families need.

The President's tax plan would weaken our economy, and it fails to provide fair and significant tax cuts for those who need it the most.

Instead of cutting taxes for working and for middle-class families, the President's budget gives 43 percent of the benefit of his tax cut to just the top 1 percent of wage earners. If we act responsibly, we can have a significant tax cut for all Americans and still meet the Nation's other pressing needs such as education, Social Security, a Medicare prescription drug benefit, and national defense. The President's tax cut, however, makes meeting these needs impossible.

We should be able to come together on a fiscally responsible budget that meets the needs of all Americans. While the President's plan does not meet this goal, I look forward to receiving his full budget and working together to do what is right for our country.

IT IS TIME FOR THE REST OF THE STORY FROM THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, after President Bush's speech last night, it is time, as Paul Harvey would say, for the rest of the story.

To those who have prospered the most in the last 10 years, who earn over \$300,000 a year, President Bush gives almost \$1 trillion of public money. But to those seniors who are desperate for a Medicare prescription drug benefit, the President says, in effect, forget it. He proposes to give subsidies to HMOs and insurance companies in the hopes that they will offer seniors private insurance.

To those parents, teachers, and educators who want full funding of special education, the President said, in effect, forget it.

To those who built Medicare and Social Security, brick by brick over 65 years, President Bush said, in effect, tear down these buildings.

He wants to turn Medicare over to insurance companies, and he wants to privatize Social Security. That is the rest of the story; and unfortunately, it is not pretty.

A BLUEPRINT FOR NEW BEGINNINGS, A RESPONSIBLE BUDGET FOR AMERICA'S PRIORITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-45)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

With a great sense of purpose, I present to the Congress my budget. It offers more than a plan for funding the Government for the next year; it offers a new vision for governing the Nation for a new generation.

For too long, politics in Washington has been divided between those who wanted big Government without regard to cost and those who wanted small Government without regard to need. Too often the result has been too few needs met at too high a cost. This budget offers a new approach—a different approach for an era that expects a Federal Government that is both active to promote opportunity and limited to preserve freedom.

Our new approach is compassionate:

It will revitalize our public schools by testing for achievement, rewarding schools that succeed, and giving more flexibility to parents of children in schools that persistently fail.

It will reinvigorate our civil society by putting Government on the side of faith-based and other local initiatives that work—that actually help Americans escape drugs, lives of crime, poverty, and despair.

It will meet our Nation's commitments to seniors. We will strengthen Social Security, modernize Medicare, and provide prescription drugs to low-income seniors.

This new approach is also responsible:

It will retire nearly \$1 trillion in debt over the next four years. This will be the largest debt reduction ever achieved by any nation at any time. It achieves the maximum amount of debt reduction possible without payment of wasteful premiums. It will reduce the indebtedness of the United States, relative to our national income, to the lowest level since early in the 20th Century and to the lowest level of any of the largest industrial economies.

It will provide reasonable spending increases to meet needs while slowing the recent explosive growth that could

threaten future prosperity. It moderates the growth of discretionary spending from the recent trend of more than six percent to four percent, while allowing Medicare and Social Security to grow to meet the Nation's commitments to its retirees.

It will deliver tax relief to everyone who pays income taxes, giving the most dramatic reductions to the least affluent taxpayers. It will also give our economy a timely second wind and reduce the tax burden—now at the highest level as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product since World War II.

Finally, this new approach begins to confront great challenges from which Government has too long flinched. Social Security as it now exists will provide future beneficiaries with the equivalent of a dismal two percent real rate of return on their investment, yet the system is headed for insolvency. Our new approach honors our commitment to Social Security by reserving every dollar of the Social Security payroll tax for Social Security, strengthening the system by making further necessary reform feasible.

Medicare as it exists does not adequately care for our seniors in many ways, including the lack of prescription drug coverage. Yet Medicare spending already exceeds Medicare taxes and premiums by \$66 billion this year, and Medicare will spend \$900 billion more than it takes in over the next 10 years. Reform is urgently needed. Our new approach will safeguard Medicare by ensuring that the resources for reform will be available.

New threats to our national security are proliferating. They demand a rethinking of our defense priorities, our force structure, and our military technology. This new approach begins the work of restoring our military, putting investments in our people first to recognize their importance to the military of the future.

It is not hard to see the difficulties that may lie ahead if we fail to act promptly. The economic outlook is uncertain. Unemployment is rising, and consumer confidence is falling. Excessive taxation is corroding our prosperity. Government spending has risen too quickly, while essential reforms, especially for our schools, have been neglected. And we have little time before the demographic challenge of Social Security and Medicare becomes a crisis.

We cannot afford to delay action to meet these challenges. And we will not. It will demand political courage to face these problems now, but I am convinced that we are prepared to work together to begin a new era of shared purposes and common principles. This budget begins the work of refining those purposes and those principles into policy—a compassionate, responsible, and courageous policy worthy of a compassionate, responsible, and courageous Nation.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
February 28, 2001.

□ 1015

PERMISSION FOR SPEAKER TO ENTERTAIN A MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to entertain a motion to suspend the rules relating to House Resolution 54, today, Wednesday, February 28, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on remaining motions.

FAMILY FARMER BANKRUPTCY RELIEF EXTENSION

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 256) to extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 256

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS.

Section 149 of title I of division C of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 106-5 and Public Law 106-70, is amended—

(1) by striking “July 1, 2000” each place it appears and inserting “June 1, 2001”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “September 30, 1999” and inserting “June 30, 2000”; and

(B) by striking “October 1, 1999” and inserting “July 1, 2000”.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 shall take effect on July 1, 2000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. Baldwin) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

(Mr. SENSENBRENNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I will include in the RECORD the Congressional Budget Office's cost estimate of H.R. 256.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all

Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 256.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 256. Chapter 12 is a form of bankruptcy relief only available to family farmers enacted on a temporary basis to respond to the particularized needs of farmers in financial distress. As a part of the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, chapter 12 has been extended several times since 1986 until it lapsed on July 1 of last year.

Absent chapter 12, farmers are forced to file for bankruptcy relief under the Bankruptcy Code's other alternatives. None of these forms of bankruptcy relief, however, work quite as well for farmers as chapter 12. Chapter 11, for example, will require a farmer to sell the family farm to pay the claims of creditors. With respect to chapter 13, many farmers would simply be ineligible to file under that form of bankruptcy relief because of its debt limits. Chapter 11 is an expensive process that does not accommodate the special needs of farmers.

In the last Congress, the House on two occasions passed legislation that would have extended chapter 12. Unfortunately, the other body did not act on these bills and chapter 12 expired on July 1, 2000 as a result. By virtue of H.R. 256, chapter 12 will be reenacted retroactive to July 1, 2000 and extended for 11 months to June 1 of this year. I must note, however, that H.R. 333, the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2001, a bill that will be considered on the floor tomorrow, will make chapter 12 a permanent fixture of the Bankruptcy Code for family farmers. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 256.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 26, 2001.

Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 256, a bill to extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Lanette J. Walker, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE
H.R. 256—A bill to extend for 11 additional
months the period for which chapter 12 of
title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted

H.R. 256 would extend chapter 12 of title 11 of the U.S. Code until June 1, 2001. Chapter

12, which was created by the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-554), specifies bankruptcy procedures available only to family farmers with regular annual income and is intended to facilitate an efficient and expeditious bankruptcy process. The authorization for such bankruptcy proceedings expired July 1, 2000.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 256 would have no significant budgetary impact. It would result in a small loss of offsetting collections to the U.S. Trustee System Fund, thus causing an insignificant increase in net outlays from this fund in 2001. In addition, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 256 would result in a negligible loss of offsetting receipts and revenues in 2001. Because H.R. 256 would affect direct spending and governmental receipts pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Based on information from the Executive Office of the United States Trustees, CBO expects that, without the temporary extension of chapter 12, family farmers filing for bankruptcy would split their filings about evenly between chapter 11 and chapter 13. Chapter 12 has a \$200 filing fee and does not require the bankrupt party to pay quarterly fees to the government. Chapter 11, in contrast, requires an \$800 filing fee as well as quarterly filing fees. (On average, \$1,000 is collected per case.) Chapter 13 requires only a \$130 filing fee.

Bankruptcy fees are recorded in three different places in the budget. Portions of the fees are recorded as governmental receipts (revenues), as offsetting collections to the appropriation for the U.S. Trustee System Fund, and as offsetting receipts to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). The percentage of the fees allocated among these accounts varies by chapter. Because only 300 to 400 bankruptcy cases are likely to be affected by the bill, it would have only a small effect on the amount of fees collected in 2001.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Lanette J. Walker, who can be reached at 226-2860. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan legislation before us, H.R. 256, which I am sponsoring with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) would restore needed bankruptcy protection for family farmers.

Last June the authorization for chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code expired. Since that time, family farmers who must turn to the Bankruptcy Code have faced almost certain liquidation of their assets and an end to their family farms and their way of life.

Our legislation, H.R. 256, would restore chapter 12 to the Bankruptcy Code through May 31, 2001. The bankruptcy reform bill which is scheduled for floor action tomorrow, that is H.R. 333, includes a permanent reauthorization of chapter 12.

But since the current authorization has expired, farmers need immediate relief. With planting season just about to begin, farmers need to know that

they can reorganize and keep their farms. With milk at lowest prices in decades, far below the break-even point, dairy farmers need to know that they have this option, too.

Our bill would provide security for family farmers in crisis; the security that they need to decide whether they can stay in business during these incredibly difficult times.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH), the author of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time. I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) for joining with me in introducing this bill. I thank the chairman especially for expediting the bill, bringing it to the floor, along with the full bankruptcy bill tomorrow.

This is so very important. The first thing I would urge is for the United States Senate to try to immediately move this bill into effect.

Let me tell my colleagues the predicament. Since last July, farmers have not had the availability of chapter 12 which was originally designed and specifically written to accommodate their needs in a bankruptcy situation. We are now facing an environment in United States agriculture where commodity prices are at record lows. Many farmers that had become highly leveraged are now facing bankruptcy or the potential for bankruptcy.

Chapter 11 and chapter 13 do not accommodate the needs of a family farmer. In too many cases they simply have to sell out their equipment or other property. To tell a farmer to reorganize, but at the same time urging, insisting that that farmer sell their means of production, their livelihood, the way they can work themselves out of debt means often that those farmers are put out of business.

Congress I think has long recognized, Mr. Speaker, that farmers face special circumstances in bankruptcy not faced by other debtors. Congress provided special provisions for farmers in section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act in 1933. And certainly when Congress held hearings to determine whether the Bankruptcy Code adequately provided for family farmers, Congress concluded that it did not.

The enactment of chapter 12 removed many barriers that family farmers face when filing for a bankruptcy. For example, it is more streamlined and less complex and expensive than chapter 11 which is more suitable for large corporations.

A farmer, a dairy farmer, in fact, in Wisconsin has a herd of 65 cows and 60 heifers and is facing low commodity prices, depressed milk prices. He has part of his operation in a corporation designed to pass the farm on to his

kids, and; therefore, he cannot even use chapter 13. Being forced to use chapter 11 may very well put that farmer out of business because chapter 12 is not available.

Another dairy farmer that I am aware of struggles to make a go of it with a 100 head herd which, Mr. Speaker, was about the size of my own herd right before I decided to get out of the dairy business and come into Congress. Because this particular farmer has more debt relative to assets than a lender will tolerate, he needs to restructure. Under chapter 12, he could rewrite his notes. If chapter 12 is not there, again, this farmer may very well be forced to sell his property and go out of business.

The enactment of chapter 12 has, according to testimony cited by the commission, reduced family farm failures. The commission concluded, and I would quote here, "The test of time has revealed that chapter 12 generally provides financially distressed family farmers with an effective framework within which to reorganize their operations and restructure their debts."

Now, although this provision was originally created as a temporary one, the commission recommended the Congress made it permanent. That is what our Committee on the Judiciary did in the full bankruptcy bill.

I urge my colleagues to move this forward, to move it to the Senate. I would urge that the Senate immediately consider the importance of this. Farmers have been without this provision since last July. This legislation simply extends it 3 months until June, a temporary extension which is so important.

Bankruptcy courts and bankruptcy judges are trying to hold in abeyance some of those farmers cases that need chapter 12 to survive. I hope we can move ahead quickly. I thank, again, the Committee on the Judiciary for moving this bill so quickly.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to express his support for H.R. 256, which extends chapter 12 bankruptcy for family farms and ranches until June 1, 2001. In fact, this legislation makes chapter 12 retroactively effective as of July 1, 2000, which is the previous expiration date. This legislation is very important to the nation's agriculture sector. It should have been enacted last year.

First, this Member would thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) for introducing this legislation (H.R. 256). This Member would also like to express his appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for his efforts in getting this measure to the House floor for consideration.

This Member supports this extension of chapter 12 bankruptcy since it allows family farmers to reorganize their debts as compared to liquidating their assets. Using the chapter 12 bankruptcy provision has been an important and necessary option for family farmers throughout the Nation. It has allowed family farmers to reorganize their assets in a manner which balances the interests of creditors and the future success of the involved farmer.

If chapter 12 bankruptcy provisions are not extended for family farmers, it will be another very painful blow to an agricultural sector already reeling from low-commodity prices. Not only will many family farmers have no viable option but to end their operations, it will also cause land values to likely plunge. Such a decrease in value of farmland will affect the ability of family farmers to earn a living. In addition, it will impact the manner in which banks conduct their agricultural lending activities. Furthermore, this Member has received many contacts from his constituents supporting the extension of chapter 12 bankruptcy because of the situation now being faced by our Nation's farm families—it is clear that the agricultural sector is hurting.

In closing, for these aforementioned reasons and many others, this Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 256.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill to extend for 11 months chapter 12 bankruptcy for America's small farmers. I also want to thank the Chairman, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and the ranking member, Mr. CONYERS, of the House Judiciary Committee for moving so expeditiously in passing H.R. 256 out of committee and bringing it here to the floor today.

Chapter 12 of the bankruptcy code allows farmers the option to reorganize debt over 3 to 5 years rather than having to liquidate their assets when they declare bankruptcy. It also encourages responsible efforts by farmers facing bankruptcy by requiring them to designate income not needed for farm operations or family costs to pay off their debt. As these payments are made, chapter 12 prevents foreclosure on the family farm.

And we are talking about family farms here. To qualify for bankruptcy protection, these farmers will have to have at least 50 percent of their gross annual income coming from farming, no less than 80 percent of debts resulting in farm operations, and total debts not more than \$1.5 million.

It saddens me that this legislation is necessary in order to save family farms around the nation. But while most Americans have been enjoying the benefits of an unprecedented prosperous economy, family farmers have suffered from prolonged, depressed commodity prices. And most recently, farmers are confronting rising input costs for energy and fertilizer.

We are taking action today to make sure that small farmers can stay on their land and work through these hard times. With signs pointing to a possible slowdown in the American economy as a whole, I believe we should permanently extend the chapter 12 farmer bankruptcy provision. Small farmers should have one less worry every morning when they get up to harvest America's bounty that each of us enjoys every day.

I am pleased to cosponsor this legislation that we will be passing today and thank the bill's managers for their efforts to see it enacted into law. I strongly support this legislation on behalf of the hardworking, God-fearing farmers of North Carolina's Second District and across America.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 256.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1030

EDWARD N. CAHN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 558) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 558

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is an exciting day for this subcommittee and the full committee. I think this Congress already has passed 10 pieces of legislation and this will be the second and third piece of legislation that has come out of this hard-working subcommittee and the full Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, headed by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

I also, on a personal note, am excited about the opportunity that presents itself in this Congress to work with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr.

COSTELLO). Unlike some matters we may take up in the 107th Congress, the work of this subcommittee will be bipartisan, nonpartisan, and will help with the business of building America.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 558 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Edward N. Cahn Federal building and United States courthouse. Judge Cahn was born and raised in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Allentown High School. He went on to attend Lehigh University, graduating magna cum laude in 1955. In addition to winning a high school basketball championship with Allentown High, Judge Cahn was the first Lehigh University basketball player to score 1,000 points during his collegiate career.

After graduating from Yale Law School, Judge Cahn returned to the Lehigh Valley. He served in the United States Marine Corps Reserves until 1964 and in the private practice of law until 1974. In 1975, President Ford appointed Edward Cahn to Pennsylvania's Eastern District Federal Court; and for 23 years Judge Cahn fairly and expeditiously administered the law from the Federal bench in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is the only judge in the third circuit to work out of the Allentown courthouse. In 1993, Judge Cahn was appointed the court's chief judge until his retirement in December of 1998.

This is a fitting honor to an exceptional jurist and a local Lehigh Valley hero. I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, let me thank the chairman of the subcommittee. I look forward to working with him in this session of Congress, not only on these bills but on economic development efforts that the subcommittee will undertake in this session.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 558 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Edward N. Cahn Federal building and United States courthouse.

Judge Cahn has served the citizens of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh County for 4 decades. He is a native of Allentown and attended Lehigh University graduating magna cum laude in 1955.

After graduating from Yale in 1958, Judge Cahn was admitted to the Lehigh County court in 1959. In 1975, President Ford nominated him for the Federal bench in Pennsylvania's Eastern District Court. Judge Cahn worked from the bench for the next 24 years in Allentown.

Throughout his long distinguished legal career, Judge Cahn was known for his attention to detail and his fairness. He has been a mentor to others, impressing on other lawyers that all cases

are important and deserving of attention.

It is very fitting that we acknowledge the outstanding contributions of Judge Cahn by designating the courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Allentown, Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

(Mr. TOOMEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding me this time.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 558, a bill that I introduced to name Allentown's Federal courthouse for retired judge Edward M. Cahn.

As we have heard, Judge Cahn is a native of Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley, and he has really honored our community over many years with his distinguished service as a judge in the district court of eastern Pennsylvania. In fact, if it were not for Judge Cahn's substantial efforts and commitment, Allentown might not even have this courthouse, which we badly needed and which now serves a very important purpose. It is only fitting this courthouse would bear his name.

The outpouring of community support to name Allentown's courthouse after Judge Cahn has been overwhelming and bipartisan. I have been approached by judges, prosecutors, public defenders, private attorneys, and many others asking that Judge Cahn be honored in this way. His childhood friend and former colleague, Judge Arnold Rappoport, once said, "Whether it is being captain of the basketball team in Lehigh University or being in the Marines, he has a pioneering will to achieve. The energy and drive never changed for Judge Cahn."

As we have heard, he is a graduate of Lehigh University in the Lehigh Valley, a graduate of Yale Law School, and Judge Cahn practiced law in Allentown for 16 years before President Ford appointed him to the District Court. Judge Cahn then served on the Federal bench for 23 years, including 5 years as chief judge. As a jurist and public servant, he practiced fairness and equality under the law.

Judge Cahn is widely credited with helping the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania garner the respect and recognition it deserves within the Federal legal community. One of Judge Cahn's former law partners, John Roberts, said of Judge Cahn's retirement that "the Federal bench has lost a star." And although he is recently retired, Judge Cahn is already missed on the Federal bench. Perhaps naming the courthouse after him will serve as an enduring reminder of the contribution he has made to the administration of justice in Pennsylvania.

I would like to take a moment to extend some special thanks to some people who have helped: my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) for his efforts in helping to pass this bill. I would also like to thank the members of the Pennsylvania delegation who agreed to cosponsor this legislation and honor someone who has done so much for Pennsylvania.

I would like to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management; the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, as well as the ranking members, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

I would also like to thank briefly the gentleman from Texas, the majority leader, for helping to bring this legislation to the floor so expeditiously; and I want to urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 558 and bestow this well-deserved honor on Allentown's courthouse and the man who made it possible.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN), a member of the full Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I rise in strong support of this legislation.

The gentlemen from Ohio and Illinois and my neighbor from Pennsylvania have already elaborated in great detail about the distinguished career that lasted 23 years for Judge Cahn on the Federal bench. He certainly did serve with distinction not only the Lehigh Valley but all of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and, really, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during that tenure.

I would just like to add for the record that during part of Judge Cahn's tenure on the bench, I served as sheriff of Schuylkill County for 7 years, and I had the great pleasure of being in his courtroom on several different occasions and had my deputies in his courtroom on many, many more occasions. I would just like to say that he was well respected. His reputation for being honest and sincere and hard working was beyond question.

I think it is all together fitting and proper we name this beautiful courthouse in Allentown after Judge Cahn for his outstanding service of 23 years. And maybe after that, I say to my friend from Lehigh Valley, we can get a judge in the Lehigh Valley and we can get one to the vacant courthouse in the city of Reading, as we fill these vacancies that are so desperately needed in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

But I think this is good legislation. Judge Cahn is certainly deserving of it. I urge all my colleagues to support it.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 558.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 621) to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "James C. Corman Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 621

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, shall be known and designated as the "James C. Corman Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James C. Corman Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 621 designates the Federal building in Van Nuys, California, as the James C. Corman Federal building. Congressman Corman was born in Galena, Kansas, and was a graduate of Belmont High School. He earned his undergraduate degree from UCLA, his juris doctor from USC, and his LLD from the University of San Fernando Valley School of Law. He was appointed to the California bar in 1949.

Congressman Corman first served his country in the United States Marine Corps during the Second World War and later as a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. In 1957, Congressman Corman was elected to the Los Angeles City Council. He served on the council

until being elected to the 87th Congress in 1960 and was reelected to the House of Representatives for 10 succeeding terms.

He served on the Committee on the Judiciary, where he was instrumental in fighting for the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and on the Committee on Ways and Means, where he was a leading advocate for the poor and the disadvantaged working on tax and welfare reform.

Congressman Corman was also proud to serve on President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to investigate the causes of multi-city rioting in 1967. As many of us are aware, former Congressman Corman passed away at the age of 80 last January.

I support this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 621, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the James C. Corman Federal building.

Congressman Jim Corman represented the 21st Congressional District in California for 20 years, from 1961 until 1981, the years which saw the Vietnam War, urban riots, Watergate, and the first manned flight to the Moon.

Jim Corman was born on October 20, 1920, in Galena, Kansas. In 1933, after his father died, he and his mother moved to the Los Angeles area.

During World War II, Congressman Corman served in the Marines. After the war, he worked his way through UCLA and USC Law School. He began his public career in 1957 when he was elected to serve on the Los Angeles City Council.

In 1961, he was elected to Congress and was named to the Committee on the Judiciary. In addition, he served on the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Congressman Corman was named by President Johnson as one of the 10 people named to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, formerly known as the Kerner Commission. During his tenure on the commission, he was optimistic about finding the causes and developing solutions for racism in America.

In 1968, he became President Johnson's point man on welfare reform. Having been close to poverty as he was growing up, Corman displayed a particular energy and devotion to solving welfare problems.

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During his 20 years of service, his concern for senior citizens and the poorest members of our society became his trademark and part of his legacy. Jim Corman saw the fruition of his efforts in the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he considered

the greatest accomplishment of his political career. Jim was well liked, a hard worker, a first-rate legislator. It is fitting and proper to honor Congressman James Corman with this designation.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the full committee.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank our ranking member for yielding me this time and compliment the gentleman from Illinois on managing his first two bills as our new ranking member of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management and our new chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, on his new and fitting chairmanship which I know he will discharge with great distinction as he has always done in all of his service in the Congress.

It is really with a full heart that I come to the floor with this legislation to name the Federal building for Jim Corman.

Congressman Corman was my friend and in a way a mentor on decency and civility and dignity from the time I began my service in the House as a member of the staff of my predecessor, John Blatnik, with whom Jim Corman was very close. And through work on the Democratic Study Group, through work on civil rights, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which largely was shaped in the office of John Blatnik, who with the then Kennedy administration staffers and Justice Department, Jim Corman was a solid, unyielding, unbending voice for the strongest possible language and the most comprehensive framing of that legislation to address the wrongs of our society.

Jim Corman was born in poverty, raised without a father, whom he lost while Jim was still very young, his father also young, and resolved to overcome poverty and distress. He like so many of his generation served voluntarily in World War II as a member of the United States Marine Corps. He came out battle hardened, tough, but still filled with compassion for the greatest needs in society. He constantly referred to those memories while speaking on legislation considered in this Chamber known as the Great Society programs for which he was a passionate advocate. His service on what was popularly known as the Kerner Commission, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, was along with his advocacy of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 surely one of the highlights of his career. He embodied civility, decency, dignity of bearing, respect for the institution, appreciation for the traditions of the House and for the civility that is necessary in floor debate. He was the very model of decorum.

But it is also fitting that at this time we take up the naming of a public building and Federal building in his

memory that we do so at a time when election reform is at the forefront of everyone's agenda. Jim Corman, I think, had only one regret about public service, and that was that the election was called too early. Television reports from exit polls on the East Coast were flashed across the country to California. President Carter's own early concession caused people standing in line, waiting to vote, to turn around and leave. And Jim Corman always felt and I think studies later confirmed that those were largely votes that would have returned him to office.

As we designate this Federal building, let us also redouble our efforts at election reform to cure the ills of the past as Jim Corman worked so hard to cure the ills of racial divide and divisiveness in America, to restore dignity to the election process as he worked so hard to restore dignity to African Americans and to others who were neglected and left aside in the prosperity of our great country. I urge the adoption of this legislation.

To his devoted wife, Nancy, their two sons, Adam and Brian, I offer my profound sympathy as well as my congratulations on the designation of the James C. Corman Federal Building.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank the committee for so quickly allowing this legislation to be discharged and brought to the floor. I introduced this legislation to honor the memory of James C. Corman, our former colleague, who passed away last January. Jim dedicated a quarter of his life to this institution and he made his mark here in many ways, on issues great and small.

He was first elected to Congress in 1960, where he served on the committee on which I now serve, the Committee on the Judiciary, through 1968. I think for any young person just getting interested in government, public affairs and politics at that time, probably the hallmark piece of legislation that passed in those early 1960s was the famous Civil Rights Act of 1964. Jim as a second-term Member of this body by virtue of his deep and abiding commitment to equal justice and to civil rights and by virtue of his skill and talent as a legislator became one of the chief architects and the floor manager for title VII of that act, that portion of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibited discrimination based on race, creed, religion or gender in the employment practices of this country, private sector as well as public.

In fact, Jim's commitment to the work of the Committee on the Judiciary caused him to call me soon after I won election to a district which by virtue of the vagaries of reapportionment now has my district representing essentially every part of what Jim represented during those 20 years. He

called me and urged me to seek membership on that committee because of the great constitutional and civil rights issues that were before the Committee on the Judiciary.

From 1968 to 1980, Jim moved from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on Ways and Means, where he worked diligently on many important issues, taxes, trade, Social Security and welfare reform. It was particularly in the hard, nitty-gritty work, work with very little reward, in the area of welfare law and Social Security law that Jim developed a new second reputation for expertise and skill. Jim's abiding interest was to secure justice and a better life for the less fortunate in our society. He was certainly one of the most effective advocates this body has ever had for senior citizens and the poor.

He was always a courtly man, kind and considerate, and he left a legacy of integrity and honor and service to others rarely matched in public life today, or then. Politics was different in those days. Now you have the slick TV commercials and the specialized direct mail and so much of it is a tactician's and strategist's effort. Jim's politics was a very personal politics. He was not interested in the latest and fanciest political techniques. Perhaps that helped to create the conditions by which he finally lost that bitter election of 1980. But everywhere I have gone, and this is now 20 years since his service to the San Fernando Valley ended in this Congress, people always ask me, "How is Jim doing?" "Boy, I loved Jim Corman." "Jim Corman's office did this for me." "Jim Corman was always there when we needed him." "I remember Jim Corman cleaning, washing, hosing off the street in front of his district office every weekend."

Jim had a special commitment on a human level and on a person-to-person level to the constituents that he represented. One of the very valuable things for the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles that Jim did was to get the funds to build the Federal building, the first Federal building in the San Fernando Valley, and it is only fitting that this building be named after him. I have been blessed to have the opportunity to know and to learn from and to be inspired by Jim Corman. My memories of him will always be a great joy to me. I thank this body for bringing so quickly at the early part of this session this legislation to honor him to the floor.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), who is a cosponsor of the legislation.

Mr. MATSUI. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues before me, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), have said, we have all been inspired by Jim

Corman. I was a freshman Member in 1979, when Jim actually was serving his last term in office and he and his wife Nancy opened their hearts up to the freshman Members and hosted us at their home and made sure that we were comfortable and really understood this town. I have to say that my relationship with him, my wife Doris' relationship with Nancy, was one of the finest that we have had in our years in Washington, D.C. Jim had two children from his first marriage, Mary Anne and Chuck Corman, had two sons with his wife Nancy, Adam and Brian, who are now, one is in college and the other one is, I believe, in high school.

From a professional level, I just want to tell one anecdote about Jim Corman, and I guess it says a lot about him as a person and as a human being. In 1980, when he was up for reelection, he knew he was going to have a very, very difficult race because the anti-busing leader in the San Fernando Valley which he represented decided to run against him for Congress in the Republican Party. Jim had always been an advocate of allowing busing to occur. There was a constitutional amendment on the floor of the House, I believe it was in the spring of 1980, some months before the general election. Many of us new Members, who perhaps were a little more attuned to our congressional districts, went to Jim and said, "Jim, vote in favor of this constitutional amendment. You can take this. This is not a big deal. Why should you stick your neck out?"

Jim thought about it for a minute while he was looking at the three or four of us that were talking to him on the floor of the House, and he said, "I feel very strongly that everyone should have equal opportunities in school." You may agree or disagree with the concept of busing that was going on in the sixties, seventies and eighties. Jim Corman happened to believe that busing was a tool to use in order to make sure that we had diversity obviously in our communities and in our Nation.

He said that he could not work against his beliefs for political purposes, and he took that hard vote and a press conference was held against him. He went out later and talked to the press and defended his position in a way that was very, very strong, very, very sensitive. I would say that many Members at that time perhaps would have capitulated and basically have said, yeah, why not just take a pass on this one here.

Jim Corman lost that election, partly because President Carter had announced the election was over and conceded defeat very early, it was 5 o'clock in California, but also because he was a principled individual. Many of us over the years, the next 20 years of his life, talked to him about that vote and his legacy. He said, "You know, that was the hardest vote but it was the finest vote I ever had in this institution." I have to say that if all of us would act as Jim Corman acts, this

country and this institution would be a better place.

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Let me just conclude by making one other observation, Mr. Speaker. From a personal level, Corman was really one of the finest gentlemen that I have ever had the opportunity to meet. When he passed away and his obituary appeared in the Los Angeles Times, before I had a chance to call my son Brian, my son called me when he saw the obituary and he said, I saw that Mr. Corman passed away. Brian was 6 or 7 years old when Jim was still a Member of the House. And he said, Dad, I cannot tell you how much Mr. Corman means to me or meant to me.

Jim loved children. Jim would spend hours and hours with children of the Members of Congress, and I have to say that Jim Corman's legacy will be this post office but his legacy also will be the many, many Americans who will be thinking about him as long as they live.

I cannot think of a greater tribute than to name a post office after Jim Corman and to pay tribute to him on the floor of this institution.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to support H.R. 621, designating the James C. Corman Federal Building.

Jim Corman was a true statesman who served his constituents in California, and indeed, the people of the United States, with great distinction. Jim cared passionately for the poor and worked to see that their interests were heard in Washington. He was one of the great leaders in the Congress seeking health insurance for all and he worked hard to enact a decent, humane social policy for the disadvantaged.

Jim rejected the voices in Congress who seek to help those already blessed with wealth while neglecting those who cannot put food on their tables. "I don't think there is anything uplifting about hunger," he once said. Jim was a tireless advocate for the uninsured and he passed on his sense of passion to his colleagues, including me. When I was first assigned to the House Ways and Means Committee, Jim taught me "how things were done." I am grateful to have served with Jim Corman and I know his constituents were grateful for his service.

Naming this Federal building after Jim Corman is a proper tribute to a man who dedicated his life to public service. Jim will be best remembered, however, for his tireless work on behalf of those who are less fortunate.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 621.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 558 and H.R. 621.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

HONORING NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY AND ITS EMPLOYEES FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO NATION

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 27) honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees for 100 years of service to the Nation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 27

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology was founded on March 3, 1901, originally as the National Bureau of Standards, and is our Nation's oldest Federal laboratory;

Whereas, prior to formal establishment in 1901, the National Institute of Standards and Technology's mission was first stated in the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of these United States, and is as old as the Republic itself;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology strengthens the United States economy and improves the quality of life by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements, and standards;

Whereas in the past 100 years, the National Institute of Standards and Technology has helped to maintain United States technology at the leading edge, while also making solid contributions to our economy and international competitiveness;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology has served as a behind-the-scenes specialist, with its research, measurement tools, and technical services integrated deeply into many of the systems and operations that, collectively, drive the economy, including manufacturing cells, satellite systems, communication and transportation networks, laboratories, factories, hospitals, businesses, and the extended enterprises of the new economy;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology has also made solid contributions to improving our lives by helping develop image processing, DNA diagnostic "chips", smoke detectors, automated error correcting software for machine tools, atomic clocks, X-ray standards for mammography, scanning tunneling microscopy, pollution control technology, and high-speed dental drills;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology plays a major role in

the National Conference on Weights and Measures, the organization of State and local officials who ensure fairness in sales of more than \$4,000,000,000,000 worth of goods and services—from deli meats to gasoline to railroad freight;

Whereas National Institute of Standards and Technology research has additionally provided a broad and varied stream of benefits, such as decreases in train derailments as a result of standards ensuring the quality of steel, smoother riding, lower maintenance automobiles as a result of technology that improves the fit of assembled parts, and reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions as a result of improved measurements in the oil industry;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology has been a leader in helping small manufacturing companies in all 50 States to modernize and prepare for the 21st Century;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology, through its Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Program, has helped define best practices in business, in education, and in health care, and has helped leading companies become even more competitive;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology employs about 3,300 people, and operates primarily in 2 locations, Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Boulder, Colorado, with some of our Nation's finest and most dedicated Federal scientists, including Nobel Prize winners;

Whereas the lack of laboratory space led to the establishment of a cryogenic engineering laboratory and radio facilities on land donated by citizens of Boulder, Colorado, in 1950, and the eventual partnership with the University of Colorado of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics;

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology is poised to embark on its second century with 2 new state-of-the-art laboratories, the Advanced Chemical Sciences Laboratory and the Advanced Measurement Laboratory at its Gaithersburg, Maryland, headquarters, to fulfill its mission; and

Whereas the National Institute of Standards and Technology is committed to building the advanced science and technology infrastructure needed to ensure future prosperity and the global competitiveness of United States industry in the 21st century and beyond: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the historical significance of the centennial of the founding of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(2) acknowledges 100 years of achievement and service by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to the United States; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment to support during the next 100 years the research, technological advancements, and discoveries made at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a crown jewel in the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within

which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 27.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have introduced, along with my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), H. Con. Res. 27, the resolution that honors the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees for 100 years of service to our Nation.

A century ago on March 3, 1901, the 56th Congress established the National Bureau of Standards, the predecessor to NIST, and created the Nation's first Federal laboratory.

When NBS was originally founded, its mission was to support industry, commerce and scientific institutions, as well as all branches of government. Prior to this formal establishment, however, the core mandate of NBS was first laid out in the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of these United States, thereby making NIST's mission as old as the Republic itself.

NBS was created at a time of enormous industrial development in the United States to help support interstate commerce in industries such as steel manufacturing, railroads, telephone and electrical power, that were technically very sophisticated for their time but lacked adequate standards.

In the first 2 decades of the 20th century, the Federal laboratory won international recognition for its outstanding achievements in physical measurements, development of standards, and test measures, and this tradition continues today.

In these early years, the research conducted by NIST scientists laid the foundation for a number of advances in many scientific and technical fields, such as standards for x-ray dosage, fire hose couplings, lighting and electrical power usage, temporary measurement of molten metals, materials corrosion studies and testing, and metallurgy, among others.

Both World Wars found NIST deeply involved in mobilizing science to solve pressing weapons and war material problems, including research on, one, the determination of the properties and purities of uranium and other critical materials used in nuclear reactors and atomic bombs; two, testing and development of standards for material used by industry in the production of synthetic rubber; three, the design of two early smart weapons, the radio proximity fuse and the Bat, the first fully automated guided missile ever used successfully in combat; and, four, quartz crystals used in radio equipment, new metal alloys, new plastics, and specialized paper for war maps.

In 1949, the atomic age of time-keeping began at NIST; and ever since, the advances in the performance of atomic clocks have supported the development of new technologies such as high data

rate, telecommunications and the global positioning system. During the 1950s and 1960s, NIST research helped usher in the computer age and was employed in the space race.

NIST's Standards Eastern Automatic Computer, the first operational, internally programmed digital computer in the United States, was a marvel at the dawn of the computer era, introducing many firsts and early applications of the technology that helped shape the information technology boom of the late 20th century.

In 1966, the need for expanded facilities led NIST to move from its aging facilities in the District of Columbia to farmland in what was then considered the rural community of Gaithersburg, Maryland, although the site is now considered prime real estate in an ever expanding Washington suburb.

In 1988, the National Bureau of Standards was renamed the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in recognition of its expanded mission to strengthen the United States economy and improve the quality of life by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements and standards.

NIST scientists continue to make solid contributions to our economy and international competitiveness, while serving as a behind-the-scenes specialist with its research, measurement tools, and technical services integrated deeply into many of the systems and operations that collectively drive the economy, including manufacturing cells, satellite systems, communication and transportation networks, laboratories, factories, hospitals, businesses, and the extended enterprises of the new economy.

NIST has been a leader in helping small manufacturing companies in all 50 States to modernize and prepare for the 21st century, as well as helping lead companies to become even more competitive by defining best practices in business, in education, and in health care through its Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Program.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to represent NIST's Gaithersburg, Maryland, headquarters and some of our Nation's finest and most dedicated Federal scientists, including Nobel Prize winners that work there. I am also very pleased to note that to better fulfill its mission, NIST is embarking on its second century with two new state-of-the-art laboratories, the Advanced Chemical Sciences Laboratory and the Advanced Measurement Laboratory, at its Gaithersburg, Maryland, headquarters.

NIST will now possess the equipment to perform its vital job of tackling the awesome technological challenges that face our Nation as we begin this new millennium.

As the former chairman of the Subcommittee on Technology with budget authority and legislative oversight over NIST, I have long been concerned that NIST laboratory infrastructure

had been obsolete and required repair. It was clear to me and to others that without state-of-the-art measurement and calibration equipment, NIST simply could not fulfill its mission. NIST laboratories needed to upgrade the facilities to meet the increased precision required by an increasingly complex technological world, and these two new laboratories further bolster NIST's efforts and reputation as the crown jewel of the Federal science and technology efforts.

Of course, we all know that world-class facilities are useless without world-class employees, and luckily NIST already has the latter. After all, state-of-the-art laboratories are merely enabling tools. NIST and our Nation, for that matter, are fortunate to have one of the world's finest assemblages of scientific and engineering expertise. It is a dedicated workforce that is committed to building the advanced science and technology infrastructure needed to ensure future prosperity and the global competitiveness of the United States industry in the 21st century and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to recognize the historical significance of the centennial of NIST's founding and acknowledge its 100 years of achievement and service. So I urge passage of this very significant resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution and to join my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) in honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees on the occasion of its centennial.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology was chartered by Congress on March 3, 1901, as the Federal Government's first physical science research laboratory. Scientists, engineers and industrialists first advocated the establishment of a standards laboratory, pointing to the new challenges facing the U.S. as a rapidly industrializing world power.

Beginning with just a staff of 12, NIST has grown to become a vital arm of the Department of Commerce's technology administration. In its first 100 years, NIST has partnered successfully with industry, science and government to establish the foundations for this country's technological advances. The resolution we are considering today appropriately calls NIST a crown jewel in the Federal Government, emphasizing its contributions to the Nation.

In particular, I would like to draw attention to the work of NIST's laboratories in Boulder, Colorado, in my district. In 1950, to address the lack of laboratory space, NIST established a cryogenic engineering laboratory and radio facilities on land donated by the citizens of Boulder, Colorado. NIST facilities were expanded in the mid-1960s

when NIST and the University of Colorado joined forces to create the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, known as JILA, a cooperative effort that has gained widespread recognition in atomic physics and other fields.

This partnership between NIST and the University of Colorado has led to some amazing discoveries. Beginning in the 1970s, the discipline of cooling and trapping atoms was established in part by experiments with electrically charged atoms by researchers at the NIST Boulder campus. This work inspired Dr. William Phillips and his team to demonstrate both the trapping and the cooling of atoms well below the temperature limits generally believed possible. Dr. Phillips was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1997 for this work.

In 1995, using the same techniques of laser cooling and trapping of atoms, scientists at JILA cooled rubidium atoms to less than one-millionth of a degree above absolute zero.

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This was 300 times lower in temperature than ever achieved before, and created a new state of matter predicted decades ago by Einstein and the Indian physicist Bose. The Bose-Einstein condensate is widely hailed as one of the century's major achievements in physics. This research has enabled the design and construction of one of the world's most accurate clocks, which is used by NIST, in cooperation with the Naval Observatory, to maintain the Nation's time standard.

This clock, which is called the NIST F-1, is so accurate that it will neither gain nor lose a second in 20 million years, something that is almost incomprehensible.

If we think about this precise time information, it is needed by electric power companies, radio and television stations, telephone companies, air traffic control systems, the Global Positioning System, participants in space exploration, the Internet, and navigators of ships and planes. All need to compare their own timing equipment to a reliable, internationally-recognized standard, which NIST provides.

Mr. Speaker, these are just some of the contributions NIST has provided to the Nation in the half century of their existence. As we approach the 50th anniversary of these labs in Boulder, I would like to raise my remarks on another issue in regard to the current state of the labs.

Some know, and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) just mentioned it, NIST celebrated the completion of the NIST Advanced Chemistry Science Laboratory in Gaithersburg. After an \$80 million investment, NIST can now boast another world-class facility in which to conduct more world-class research.

Also at Gaithersburg just last year, ground was broken for the Advanced Measurement Laboratory, which has projected costs of over \$200 million.

Now that Gaithersburg's needs have been addressed, Boulder is next in line to receive critical funding for construction and maintenance projects. This, according to NIST's published plans, lists construction and maintenance project priorities for the labs.

I am very hopeful that the new administration will recognize the value of the Boulder lab's contributions, and the necessity of upgrading these facilities so the scientists in Boulder can continue to contribute top-flight research. NIST's Boulder campus, as has the campus in Gaithersburg, has done much for the Nation and for Colorado, and it will continue to do so in the future. But in order to get the full value from the asset, we must invest in its upkeep.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that Congress is acknowledging today the critical role NIST has played in helping build this country's science and technology infrastructure in the 20th century. This resolution also recognizes that NIST is poised to make significant contributions to even greater advances in the 21st century. I will continue to support NIST's work, and call attention to NIST's important contributions to ensure our "crown jewel" gets the credit it deserves.

As always, I am grateful to my colleague, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), for working with me on this important resolution. Again, I salute NIST on the occasion of its 100th birthday, and urge the adoption of this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Science is meeting on an energy topic. Otherwise, there would be many others who have joined in support of this resolution who would be here speaking of it. But I think the 100 years of achievement, looking on into the future, perhaps mentions it well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to add a note to what the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) just said, that when we look at our colleagues on the Committee on Science, particularly the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), he served at the JILA Laboratory in Boulder a number of years ago, and has the direct experience himself with the great contributions that these labs have provided. I know he would be here today with us if his schedule permitted.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join with the gentleman, who represents

NIST in Boulder, Colorado, as I represent Gaithersburg, Maryland's NIST facilities, in this resolution, which is so important.

I urge all of our colleagues to support it.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to support H. Con. Res. 27, a resolution honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its valuable employees for 100 years of service to our country.

A century ago, our predecessors here in Congress recognized the importance of creating an institution with a mission to work closely with private industry to help further our nation's technological progress and strengthen its economic performance.

So strongly did our colleagues feel about the important role in our economy that this new entity could play, the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures that recommended its creation at that time wrote:

No more essential aid could be given to manufacturing, commerce, the makers of scientific apparatus, the scientific work of the government, of schools, colleges, and universities than by the establishment of the institution proposed in this bill.

And thus the National Bureau of Standards, which we now know as the National Institute for Standards and Technology, was created.

And over the past 100 years, Mr. Speaker, NIST and its employees have not let us down. Literally, it is all but impossible to name a major innovation that has improved our quality of life with which NIST has not had some involvement.

NIST's federal laboratories have partnered with industry to initiate innovations for safer and more fuel efficient automobiles, biomedical breakthroughs like breast cancer diagnostics, refrigerant and air conditioning standards, analysis of DNA, and calibrations for wireless telecommunications systems, among numerous others.

Activities as far reaching as trading on the New York Stock Exchange and space navigation rely on NIST for their work in the area of high-accuracy timekeeping. In fact, with the newly enhanced NIST-built atomic clock that will neither gain nor lose a second in 20 million years, the Institute receives millions of requests for accurate time via the Internet each and every day.

NIST has also proven to be a valuable resource to our nation's small businesses—the backbone of our economy. NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program, or MEP, provides small manufacturers with a network of over 400 centers nationwide that they can rely on for the advice and expertise they need to succeed in the ever-changing business world.

NIST is a well-run agency that has supported our nation's economic growth by working to develop and apply technology, measurements, and standards integral to our ability to compete in today's global marketplace.

As the Chairman of the House Science Committee, I want to acknowledge the efforts of my colleagues, Mrs. MORELLA and Mr. BARCIA, the Chairwoman and Ranking Member of the Technology Subcommittee last Congress. I appreciate their commitment over the past few years to ensuring that NIST's laboratory functions have received the budget prioritization they deserve. NIST labs continue to be the cornerstone of our federal science and technology efforts.

With construction underway on NIST's much needed Advanced Measurement Laboratory located at its Gaithersburg campus, we can also be assured that the Institute's lab system will continue to shine well into the next century. This new state-of-the-art laboratory will allow NIST's world class scientists to make precision measurements under stable conditions with tight control of vibration, temperature, humidity, air cleanliness, and electrical power.

I want to thank Congresswoman MORELLA and Congressman UDALL for introducing this resolution today. But most of all I want to thank NIST and its employees for their 100 years of service to our nation.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 27.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I support H. Con. Res. 27, Honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Its Employees for 100 Years of Service.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology is our Nation's oldest Federal laboratory, with a mission that dates back to the founding of our Republic. NIST employs about 3,300 people, with some of our Nation's finest and most dedicated Federal scientists, including Nobel Prize winners.

In the past 100 years, NIST has helped to maintain United States technology at the cutting edge, while also making contributions to our economy and international competitiveness. Many advances can be traced to the assistance of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including satellite systems, communication and transportation networks, image processing, DNA diagnostic "chips", smoke detectors, automated error correcting software for machine tools, atomic clocks, X-ray standards for mammography, scanning tunneling microscopy, pollution control technology, high-speed dental drills, laboratories, factories, hospitals, businesses, and the extended enterprises of the new economy.

I am concerned, however, that the President's proposed budget may cut funding for some NIST programs, including the Advanced Technology Program and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

I am also troubled by potential proposed cuts in other science programs, such as an apparent decision to cut the Energy Department's budget to \$19 billion, roughly \$700 million below current levels. At a time when our states, including California, are facing great challenges in providing sufficient energy, and at reasonable prices, we should not be cutting funding for programs, such as those which explore renewable energy sources.

America has been on a course of jobs and prosperity, developed by the hard work of the American people over the last eight years. We should not change course. We still have much work to do in our communities, to encourage research and development, foster small business development, launch new high-tech revolutions. We must create new jobs, provide educational opportunities, ensure that all who are willing to work can advance.

Therefore, as the Congress today celebrates the work of NIST and its proud traditions, let us resolve not unilaterally to disarm our nation of the finest minds and resources, which have led to an economic and technological renaissance. Our nation is the admiration of the modern world. People come here to learn in our universities, work in our corpora-

tions, and find a better life. Let us resolve to continue our fight to keep America number-one in scientific innovation and job creation.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 27 honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology on its centennial.

Chairwoman MORELLA has already described many of the important activities that NIST performs. I just want to add that though NIST is often un-noticed inside the beltway, its work is widely recognized and utilized in industry and homes across America.

For example, in my home state of Michigan, with its strong manufacturing base, NIST measurement standards and reference materials are widely used in our automotive and chemical industries. However, NIST's products go well beyond our industrial base.

Basic research by NIST scientists have resulted in a Nobel Prize and the synthesis of the Bose-Einstein Condensate—dubbed the molecule of the century. In addition, NIST is probably the only Federal research laboratory to receive an Emmy—for its pioneering work to develop closed captioning technology used in television.

I want to take this time to thank NIST employees for their hard work and dedication, often with much less recognition than their counterparts at other federal laboratories. On a personal note, I would like to also express my thanks to all NIST employees for talking to me about their work and improving my understanding of the important work performed at the Boulder and Gaithersburg facilities.

On behalf of the Science Committee, I want to commend you for the outstanding work done in the last one hundred years. You've set high standards for future NIST employees to match in the next one hundred.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 27, which honors the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its employees for 100 years of service. Chairwoman MORELLA has already highlighted many of NIST's achievements. I want to speak about the philosophy and hard work of NIST's employees.

The Constitution gives the Federal government the responsibility to "fix the standard of weights and measures." In 1901, the National Bureau of Standards (NSB) was formally established. Little could the Founding Fathers, or President McKinley who signed the original legislation, have guessed at the scope of activities that agency would have to undertake.

Initially NBS set simple standards such as the length of a foot, the weight of a pound, and the volume of a gallon. Today, NIST, the successor agency to the NBS, is involved in measurement activities including time measurement accurate to a loss of a second every 20 million years which is important to the global positioning system, setting the length of nanometer essential to the semiconductor industry, and accurate measures of X-ray emissions used to calibrate hospital equipment. These are just a few examples of NIST measurement and standards activities that support many of the daily services we rely upon.

NIST has been successful because it is responsive to the needs of industry. NIST is one of the few federal agencies that work in partnership with industry to develop the measurement tools that are the basis for the development of new technologies. NIST constantly reinvents its research mission to meet industry's

evolving needs. Many in Congress complain that Federal agencies are unresponsive to their customer's needs—and this complaint is true some of the time. But NIST's record proves that an agency can serve its customers and further the public's interests in reliable standards for products.

I urge my colleagues in joining with me supporting this resolution honoring NIST employees.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 27.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMEMORATING AFRICAN AMERICAN PIONEERS IN COLORADO

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 54) commemorating African American pioneers in Colorado.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 54

Whereas February is Black History Month, a month-long celebration for Americans to reflect on both the history and teachings of African Americans whose contributions are still too little known;

Whereas Black History Month was started in 1976 and February was chosen because the birthdays of both Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln fall in that month;

Whereas African Americans were an integral part of settling the West, arriving in covered wagons, establishing self-sufficient settlements, and filling numerous jobs from barber to teacher, doctor to State legislator;

Whereas nearly one-third of the cowboys who helped build the American West were of African American descent;

Whereas one of the best examples of an African American prairie settlement is Dearfield, Colorado, an African American agriculture community;

Whereas Oliver T. Jackson, an African American, inspired by Booker T. Washington's book *Up From Slavery* that urged African Americans to return to the land and earn their own way with their own hands, took these ideas to heart and established Dearfield, Colorado, in 1910;

Whereas Oliver T. Jackson inspired 60 African American settlers to join in his agriculture colony, live off the land, and become self-sufficient;

Whereas within 5 years, Dearfield, Colorado, had 44 wooden cabins, over 600 farm acres, 2 churches, a school, a boarding house, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, a cement factory, and a filling station;

Whereas Oliver T. Jackson and those at Dearfield, Colorado, reached their goal of becoming a prosperous, self-sufficient community, with a peak population of 700;

Whereas by the mid-1930's, plagued by drought and the Great Depression, the community dwindled down to 12, including Oliver T. Jackson and his wife; and

Whereas Dearfield, Colorado, was subsequently abandoned and is now in need of restoration in order to help fulfill the goal of Black History Month and educate Americans about the role of African Americans in the settling of the American West: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) encourages all Americans to learn about the history of African Americans whose contributions are still too little known;

(2) recognizes the role that African Americans, like those at Dearfield, Colorado, greatly contributed to settling and shaping the American West; and

(3) supports the restoration of the site at Dearfield, Colorado, in order to educate the American public about the history and contributions of African Americans to the West and the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER).

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today draws a close to February, which is Black History Month. Officially implemented in 1976, this month-long celebration is a time for Americans to reflect on the historical contributions of African Americans and the teachings of African Americans whose contributions remain little-known. February was chosen as Black History Month because Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln have birthdays during this month.

Mr. Speaker, in order to help fulfill the two important goals of Black History Month, it is appropriate to direct Congress and the attention of the American people to the history and contributions of African Americans in the West.

In my district, Colorado, there was once a unique African American prairie settlement called Dearfield. It was located about 25 miles Southwest of Greeley, Colorado. Dearfield is one of the best examples of an African American agricultural colony in the Nation. Today, all that remains of Dearfield are a few old outbuildings, some old foundations, and a few fence rows.

Not only is Dearfield a unique and fine example of an all African-American settlement, but Dearfield blends insight into the history of African Americans. Following the Civil War, many African Americans from the South headed West to escape oppression and racism.

These pioneering individuals held a wide variety of occupations. For example, many were trappers, miners, cattlemen, laborers, doctors, barbers, and even a State legislator named Joseph H. Stewart, who served in the Colorado House of Representatives around the turn of the century.

There are many little-known facts about African Americans and their set-

tlement of the West. Many of those facts are those of which Americans are still unaware. Nearly one-third, for example, of the cowboys who helped build the American West were of African American descent. African Americans were some of the West's earliest millionaires, owning much of the West's most valuable real estate, and many of its prominent businesses. In fact, one of the first gold discoveries in Idaho Springs, Colorado, was made by Henry Parker, an African American miner.

African Americans were also military heroes in one of the greatest wars in the West, the taking of San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt in the Spanish American War. In fact, the African-American 10th Cavalry was a major factor in that victory.

By 1890, African Americans had a significant presence in the West. About 6,000 African Americans lived in Colorado, including 5,000 who owned property. Dearfield for many reasons was a shining example of African-American history and contributions to the American West.

In 1910, African-American Oliver T. Jackson established Dearfield as an agricultural colony. He was inspired by Booker T. Washington's book, *Up From Slavery*, that urged African Americans to return to the land and earn their own way with their own hands.

Joseph Westbrook was responsible for naming Dearfield. He said African Americans must hold it dear to them. It may be interesting to note that Westbrook, a physician, was a member of the Denver General Hospital for 17 years, and served with the Interracial Commission and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Oliver T. Jackson convinced 60 African-American settlers to join him in Dearfield. Within 5 years, Dearfield was a prosperous, self-sufficient community with a population of 700. Dearfield had 44 wooden cabins, over 600 farm acres, two churches, a school, a boarding house, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, a cement factory, and a filling station.

The demise of Dearfield was much like many other pioneering communities on the high Plains. Dearfield was plagued by the drought and the Great Depression, and the population dwindled from 700 to just 12. Oliver T. Jackson and his wife were among those remaining.

Mr. Speaker, today Dearfield is a collection of ruins. Two organizations in Colorado, Colorado Preservation, Incorporated, and the Black American West Museum and Heritage Center, are working hard to restore the town in order to teach Americans the history and contributions of African Americans in the West.

Dearfield accomplishes the goal of Black History Month in 3 ways.

One, Dearfield helps educate Americans about the contributions of African Americans in settling the West.

Two, Dearfield helps educate Americans about the unique African Amer-

ican agricultural establishment that thrived and is still influential today.

Three, Dearfield helps educate Americans about African-Americans' lives and histories following the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to favorably consider the resolution and adopt it today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I want to commend my colleagues, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) for his leadership in bringing it forward today. I am proud to join him, as always, as a cosponsor.

People of African-American descent have been involved in the history of the West for centuries, at least since the time of Coronado. As the resolution before us notes, they were an integral part of the expansion into and settlement of Colorado and other western States by people from other parts of the United States.

Notable among them were African Americans who served in the U.S. Army, often referred to as Buffalo Soldiers, especially by Native Americans, for whom the term was one of respect.

In Colorado and elsewhere, African Americans were involved in ranching. By some estimates, fully one-third of the cowboys who have so greatly shaped our image of the West have been African Americans. In Colorado, they worked in the mines, labored in industrial towns like Pueblo, helped shape Denver and other communities, and were farmers as well.

Today African Americans continue to make important contributions in Colorado to our economy, to our culture, and at the highest levels of our municipal and State governments. Together with fellow Coloradans, they look forward to this new century with hope and determination to make our State's future one of opportunity and achievement.

But as we look forward, it is important that we not lose sight of the past and the distance that we in Colorado and in the Nation have come. For as we all know, we must remember the past if we are to understand the present and to build for the future. So the resolution before us is most appropriate, both as it pertains to a specific example of African-American pioneers, and as it calls for us to remember the larger story of which they were a part.

As noted in the resolution before us, as my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) pointed out, Oliver Jackson and other African Americans joined to form an agricultural colony in northeastern Colorado early in the last century. The result was the founding of Dearfield, which reached a peak population of 700 before it, like so many other agricultural communities on the Plains, began to fade away.

Today, the resolution notes, Dearfield is no longer an active community. Drought, the Great Depression, and other economic and social changes have left it abandoned, but Dearfield has not been forgotten. On the contrary, by passing this resolution, the House today will be saying that it is important for all of us in Colorado and in the rest of this country to remember the contributions of Oliver Jackson and the other settlers of Dearfield, and all of the other African-American pioneers in Colorado and the West.

So again, I thank my colleague for bringing forward this resolution, and look forward to working with him to help increase public recognition and understanding of the importance of the Dearfield settlers and of other African Americans, the history of our State, and the West.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA).

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, in honor of African American History Month this February, I would like to join my colleagues in recognizing the outstanding contributions of African Americans in history like those of Dearfield, Colorado. These remarkable pioneers greatly contributed to the settling and shaping of the American West.

For example, in California, we have a remarkable African-American pioneer, Alvin Coffey, who braved the journey across country not once but twice while enslaved.

After his final voyage, he was able to save money to buy his freedom and settle in California. He became very successful. In the final years of his life, he gave his entire income to charity.

In honor of this month-long celebration of achievement and history of African Americans, we must remember the continuing struggle that many people in this country face in the search for freedom, equality and full representation as guaranteed by our Constitution.

On February 17, Black History Month was celebrated in my district. African-American communities came together.

Specifically, I would like to commend the following newspapers in my district who contribute to inspire and shape the political landscape for our areas of African-American communities: The Precinct Reporter, Brian Townsend, editor and owner and brother to my Chief of Staff, Michael Townsend; The Black Voice, Cheryl Brown, editor, whose daughter Paulette Brown-Hinds is my congressional representative and press secretary, and whose father, Hardy Brown, is an extremely hard-working community activist in the Inland Empire.

African Americans contributed greatly to the remarkable history of our Nation. We must recognize their sacrifice and struggles. However, most importantly, we must continue to follow the footsteps of those heroes and fight on for freedom. We must fight on for justice. Only when everyone's voice is

heard can we continue our long march towards equal opportunity for all.

Let our dreams keep alive. Let hope keep alive. Let us remember the struggle that Martin Luther King has done for our country and for our Nation, and never forget we must continue to fight for justice and equality.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would say this is a great resolution, and I am honored to be able to introduce it in the House. I want to just mention all of the people back home in Colorado who have worked hard to elevate the prominence of Dearfield, and also to my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), a cosponsor of the resolution, this is a great Colorado effort and a great western statement, and particularly fitting on this closing day of Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would just echo the statements of my friend and colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 54, to commemorate African American pioneers in Colorado and I thank my colleague for introducing this important legislation. I believe it is appropriate for Americans to more fully understand the contributions made by African Americans to the history of our country, especially their roles in shaping the culture of the West. Specifically, this resolution highlights the founding of a town called Dearfield, Colorado by Oliver T. Jackson in 1910. It is appropriate this February, during Black History Month, to honor the founding of Dearfield as well as other contributions African Americans made to the development of the West.

The Black American West Museum and Heritage Center is located in my district in Denver. Paul Stewart founded this museum to educate people about the role of African Americans in the settling of the West. When Mr. Stewart played "Cowboys and Indians" as a child, he never played a cowboy because, as he was told, there were no black cowboys. Through the work of the Black History Museum and Heritage Center, Mr. Stewart has since proven his childhood friends wrong. Nearly one-third of the cowboys who helped build the West were African American. In fact, African Americans in the West worked in various positions including doctors, riders on the Pony Express, stage coach drivers, teachers, and soldiers.

In Colorado, Dearfield was established by an African American and grew to include a school, churches, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, and other community markers. Dearfield succumbed to a drought and the Great Depression in the mid-1930's, yet it remains a prized piece of African American history in the Western United States.

The African American pioneers of the early West achieved much during their lives, including helping to pave the way for modern-day African American pioneers. From civil rights activists to teachers and business leaders, African Americans continue to shape and influence Colorado and the American West. While

we pause to remember those African Americans who helped settle Colorado, let us also recognize those who continue to shape our state and nation.

I thank Congressman SCHAFFER for introducing this legislation and reminding us all of the important contributions to Colorado and the West made by African Americans.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to join in support of the resolution by the gentleman from Colorado (BOB SCHAFFER) to honor the outstanding contributions of African American Pioneers of the West. As we reflect upon the development of the American West, the vital role of African Americans is shamefully overlooked.

In the American West, African Americans were settlers, explorers, cowboys, ranchers, soldiers, peace officers, miners, blacksmiths, lawyers and legislators. But because our historical literature fails to appropriately acknowledge their many achievements, African Americans are largely omitted from the stories of Western American settlement. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, African Americans made a vitally significant contribution to the success of our early nation.

As much as one-third of all cowboys were African American. The cowboy, or vaquero, as their Hispanic counterparts were called, was one of the most dangerous and hardest jobs in the West, vital to developing an economic base. African Americans, some of the first Western American millionaires, purchased land and worked to develop agriculture into the national economic asset it is today.

African Americans traveled west in covered wagons across the country to form all-Black, self-sufficient towns. African American residents held every position and job necessary to ensure the town's survival. As blacksmiths or State legislators, African Americans made the West a part of our Nation.

African Americans also introduced law and order to the West. As peace officers and as soldiers in the United States Army, African Americans made the frontier safer for settlers. In Texas' early years, about half of the lawmen who rode with the State Police were African Americans. Many African Americans also rode with Theodore Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders and these Buffalo soldiers were famous for their uncommon valor.

It is appropriate, especially during Black History Month, to celebrate the many positive efforts of African Americans in forging the American West. We celebrate this history by acknowledging the heritage and significant contributions of our African American brothers and sisters.

I applaud Congressman SCHAFFER and the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for bringing long-overdue attention to these little known historical facts. I call on schools across the Nation to incorporate this important history into our student's education.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1130

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 54.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of

those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 54.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for approximately 5 minutes.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 39 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess for approximately 5 minutes.

□ 1145

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 256, by the yeas and nays,
H.R. 558, by the yeas and nays,
H.R. 621, by the yeas and nays,
H. Con. Res. 27, by yeas and nays, and
H. Res. 54, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

FAMILY FARMER BANKRUPTCY RELIEF EXTENSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 256.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 256, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 2, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

YEAS—408

Abercrombie	DeMint	Johnson (CT)
Aderholt	Deutsch	Johnson (IL)
Akin	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.
Allen	Dicks	Johnson, Sam
Andrews	Dingell	Jones (NC)
Army	Doggett	Jones (OH)
Baca	Dooley	Kanjorski
Bachus	Doyle	Kaptur
Baird	Dreier	Keller
Baker	Duncan	Kelly
Baldacci	Dunn	Kennedy (MN)
Baldwin	Edwards	Kennedy (RI)
Ballenger	Ehlers	Kerns
Barcia	Ehrlich	Kildee
Barr	Emerson	Kilpatrick
Barrett	Engel	Kind (WI)
Bartlett	English	King (NY)
Barton	Eshoo	Kingston
Bass	Etheridge	Kirk
Bentsen	Evans	Klecicka
Bereuter	Everett	Knollenberg
Berkley	Farr	Kolbe
Berman	Fattah	Kucinich
Berry	Ferguson	LaFalce
Biggert	Filner	LaHood
Bilirakis	Flake	Lampson
Bishop	Fletcher	Langevin
Blagojevich	Foley	Lantos
Blumenauer	Ford	Largent
Blunt	Frank	Larsen (WA)
Boehlert	Frelinghuysen	Larson (CT)
Boehner	Frost	LaTourette
Bohalla	Gallely	Lee
Bonior	Gekas	Levin
Bono	Gephardt	Lewis (CA)
Borski	Gilchrest	Lewis (GA)
Boswell	Gillmor	Lewis (KY)
Boucher	Gilman	Linder
Boyd	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Brady (PA)	Goode	LoBiondo
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	Lofgren
Brown (FL)	Gordon	Lowey
Brown (OH)	Goss	Lucas (KY)
Brown (SC)	Graham	Lucas (OK)
Bryant	Granger	Luther
Burr	Graves	Maloney (CT)
Burton	Green (TX)	Maloney (NY)
Buyer	Green (WI)	Manzullo
Callahan	Greenwood	Markay
Calvert	Grucci	Mascara
Camp	Gutierrez	Matheson
Cannon	Gutknecht	Matsui
Cantor	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)
Capito	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Capps	Harman	McCollum
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	McCrery
Cardin	Hastings (WA)	McDermott
Carson (IN)	Hayes	McGovern
Carson (OK)	Hayworth	McHugh
Castle	Hefley	McInnis
Chabot	Herger	McIntyre
Chambliss	Hill	McKeon
Clay	Hilleary	McKinney
Clayton	Hilliard	McNulty
Clement	Hinchee	Meehan
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Meek (FL)
Coble	Hobson	Meeks (NY)
Collins	Hoeffel	Menendez
Combest	Hoekstra	Mica
Condit	Holden	Millender-
Cooksey	Holt	McDonald
Costello	Honda	Miller (FL)
Cox	Hooley	Miller, Gary
Coyne	Horn	Miller, George
Crane	Hostettler	Mink
Crenshaw	Houghton	Moakley
Crowley	Hoyer	Mollohan
Cubin	Hulshof	Moran (KS)
Culberson	Hunter	Moran (VA)
Cummings	Hutchinson	Morella
Cunningham	Hyde	Murtha
Davis (CA)	Inslee	Myrick
Davis (FL)	Isakson	Nadler
Davis (IL)	Israel	Napolitano
Davis, Jo Ann	Issa	Neal
Davis, Tom	Istook	Nethercutt
Deal	Jackson (IL)	Northup
DeFazio	Jackson-Lee	Norwood
DeGette	(TX)	Nussle
DeLaunt	Jefferson	Oberstar
DeLauro	Jenkins	Obey
DeLay	John	Olver

Ortiz	Sabo	Tauscher
Osborne	Sanchez	Tauzin
Ose	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Owens	Sandlin	Taylor (NC)
Oxley	Sawyer	Thomas
Pallone	Saxton	Thompson (CA)
Pascarella	Scarborough	Thompson (MS)
Pastor	Schaffer	Thornberry
Payne	Schakowsky	Thune
Pelosi	Schiff	Thurman
Pence	Schrock	Tiahrt
Peterson (MN)	Scott	Tiberi
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Tierney
Petri	Serrano	Toomey
Phelps	Sessions	Towns
Pickering	Shadegg	Trafigant
Pitts	Shaw	Turner
Platts	Shays	Udall (CO)
Pombo	Sherman	Udall (NM)
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Upton
Portman	Shimkus	Velazquez
Price (NC)	Shows	Visclosky
Pryce (OH)	Simmons	Vitter
Putnam	Simpson	Walden
Quinn	Sisisky	Walsh
Radanovich	Skeen	Wamp
Ramstad	Skelton	Waters
Rangel	Slaughter	Watkins
Regula	Smith (MI)	Watt (NC)
Rehberg	Smith (NJ)	Watts (OK)
Reyes	Smith (TX)	Waxman
Reynolds	Solis	Weiner
Riley	Souder	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Spence	Weldon (PA)
Rodriguez	Spratt	Weller
Roemer	Stark	Wexler
Rogers (KY)	Stearns	Whitfield
Rogers (MI)	Stenholm	Wicker
Ross	Strickland	Wilson
Roukema	Stump	Wolf
Roybal-Allard	Stupak	Woolsey
Royce	Sununu	Wu
Rush	Sweeney	Young (AK)
Ryan (WI)	Tancredo	Young (FL)
Ryun (KS)	Tanner	

NAYS—2

Paul Rohrabacher

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman	Hansen	Ros-Lehtinen
Becerra	Hart	Rothman
Conyers	Latham	Smith (WA)
Cramer	Leach	Snyder
Doolittle	Moore	Terry
Fossella	Ney	Wynn
Ganske	Otter	
Gibbons	Rahall	

□ 1210

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 17, due to a broken foot, I was too slow. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

EDWARD N. CAHN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 558.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 558, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 18]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Cox	Gutierrez
Aderholt	Coyne	Hall (OH)
Akin	Crane	Hall (TX)
Allen	Crenshaw	Harman
Andrews	Crowley	Hastings (FL)
Armey	Cubin	Hastings (WA)
Baca	Culberson	Hayes
Bachus	Cummings	Hayworth
Baird	Cunningham	Hefley
Baker	Davis (CA)	Herger
Baldacci	Davis (FL)	Hill
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Hilleary
Balenger	Davis, Jo Ann	Hilliard
Barcia	Davis, Tom	Hinchee
Barr	Deal	Hinojosa
Barrett	DeFazio	Hobson
Bartlett	DeGette	Hoefel
Barton	Delahunt	Hoekstra
Bass	DeLauro	Holden
Bentsen	DeMint	Holt
Bereuter	Deutsch	Honda
Berkley	Doyle	Hoolley
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Horn
Berry	Dicks	Hostettler
Biggert	Dingell	Houghton
Bilirakis	Doggett	Hoyer
Bishop	Dooley	Hulshof
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Hunter
Blumenauer	Doyle	Hutchinson
Blunt	Dreier	Hyde
Boehrlert	Duncan	Inslee
Boehner	Dunn	Isakson
Bonilla	Edwards	Israel
Bonior	Ehlers	Issa
Bono	Ehrlich	Istook
Borski	Emerson	Jackson (IL)
Boswell	Engel	Jackson-Lee
Boucher	English	(TX)
Boyd	Eshoo	Jefferson
Brady (PA)	Etheridge	Jenkins
Brady (TX)	Evans	John
Brown (FL)	Everett	Johnson (CT)
Brown (OH)	Farr	Johnson (IL)
Brown (SC)	Fattah	Johnson, E. B.
Bryant	Ferguson	Johnson, Sam
Burr	Filner	Jones (NC)
Burton	Flake	Jones (OH)
Buyer	Fletcher	Kanjorski
Callahan	Foley	Kaptur
Calvert	Ford	Keller
Camp	Fossella	Kelly
Cannon	Frank	Kennedy (MN)
Cantor	Frelinghuysen	Kennedy (RI)
Capito	Frost	Kerns
Capps	Galleghy	Kildee
Capuano	Gekas	Kilpatrick
Cardin	Gephardt	Kind (WI)
Carson (IN)	Gilchrest	King (NY)
Carson (OK)	Gillmor	Kingston
Castle	Gilman	Kirk
Chabot	Gonzalez	Klecza
Chambliss	Goode	Knollenberg
Clay	Goodlatte	Kolbe
Clayton	Gordon	Kucinich
Clement	Goss	LaFalce
Clyburn	Graham	LaHood
Coble	Granger	Lampson
Collins	Graves	Langevin
Combest	Green (TX)	Lantos
Condit	Green (WI)	Largent
Cooksey	Greenwood	Larsen (WA)
Costello	Grucchi	Larson (CT)

LaTourette	Oxley	Simpson
Lee	Pallone	Sisisky
Levin	Pascrell	Skeen
Lewis (CA)	Pastor	Skelton
Lewis (GA)	Paul	Slaughter
Lewis (KY)	Payne	Smith (MI)
Linder	Pelosi	Smith (NJ)
Lipinski	Pence	Smith (TX)
LoBiondo	Peterson (MN)	Solis
Lofgren	Peterson (PA)	Souder
Lowe	Petri	Spence
Lucas (KY)	Phelps	Spratt
Lucas (OK)	Pickering	Stark
Luther	Pitts	Stearns
Maloney (CT)	Platts	Stenholm
Maloney (NY)	Pombo	Strickland
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Stump
Markey	Portman	Stupak
Mascara	Price (NC)	Sununu
Matheson	Pryce (OH)	Sweeney
Matsui	Putnam	Tancredo
McCarthy (MO)	Quinn	Tanner
McCarthy (NY)	Radanovich	Tauscher
McCollum	Ramstad	Tauzin
McCrery	Rangel	Taylor (MS)
McDermott	Regula	Taylor (NC)
McGovern	Rehberg	Thomas
McHugh	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
McInnis	Reynolds	Thompson (MS)
McIntyre	Riley	Thornberry
McKeon	Rivers	Thune
McKinney	Rodriguez	Thurman
McNulty	Roemer	Tiahrt
Meehan	Rogers (KY)	Tiberi
Meek (FL)	Rogers (MI)	Tierney
Meeks (NY)	Rohrabacher	Toomey
Menendez	Ross	Towns
Mica	Roukema	Trafficant
Millender-	Roybal-Allard	Turner
McDonald	Royce	Udall (CO)
Miller (FL)	Rush	Udall (NM)
Miller, Gary	Ryan (WI)	Upton
Miller, George	Ryun (KS)	Velazquez
Mink	Sabo	Visclosky
Moakley	Sanchez	Vitter
Mollohan	Sanders	Walden
Moran (KS)	Sandlin	Walsh
Moran (VA)	Sawyer	Wamp
Morella	Saxton	Waters
Murtha	Scarborough	Watkins
Myrick	Schaffer	Watt (NC)
Nadler	Schakowsky	Watts (OK)
Napolitano	Schiff	Waxman
Neal	Schrock	Weiner
Nethercutt	Scott	Weldon (FL)
Northup	Sensenbrenner	Weldon (PA)
Norwood	Serrano	Weller
Nussle	Sessions	Wexler
Oberstar	Shadegg	Whitfield
Obey	Shaw	Wicker
Olver	Shays	Wilson
Ortiz	Sherman	Wolf
Osborne	Sherwood	Woolsey
Ose	Shimkus	Wu
Otter	Shows	Young (AK)
Owens	Simmons	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Ackerman	Hansen	Ros-Lehtinen
Becerra	Hart	Rothman
Conyers	Latham	Smith (WA)
Cramer	Leach	Snyder
Ganske	Moore	Terry
Gibbons	Ney	Wynn
Gutknecht	Rahall	

□ 1220

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 621.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 621, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 19]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Deal	Hulshof
Aderholt	DeFazio	Hunter
Akin	DeGette	Hutchinson
Allen	Delahunt	Hyde
Andrews	DeLauro	Inslee
Armey	DeLay	Isakson
Baca	DeMint	Israel
Bachus	Deutsch	Issa
Baird	Diaz-Balart	Istook
Baker	Dicks	Jackson (IL)
Baldacci	Dingell	Jackson-Lee
Baldwin	Doggett	(TX)
Ballenger	Dooley	Jefferson
Barcia	Doolittle	Jenkins
Barr	Doyle	John
Barrett	Dreier	Johnson (CT)
Bartlett	Duncan	Johnson (IL)
Barton	Dunn	Johnson, E. B.
Bass	Edwards	Johnson, Sam
Bentsen	Ehlers	Jones (NC)
Bereuter	Ehrlich	Jones (OH)
Berkley	Emerson	Kanjorski
Berman	Engel	Kaptur
Berry	English	Keller
Biggert	Eshoo	Kelly
Bilirakis	Etheridge	Kennedy (MN)
Bishop	Evans	Kennedy (RI)
Blagojevich	Everett	Kerns
Blumenauer	Farr	Kildee
Blunt	Fattah	Kilpatrick
Boehrlert	Ferguson	Kind (WI)
Boehner	Filner	King (NY)
Bonilla	Flake	Kingston
Bonior	Fletcher	Kirk
Bono	Foley	Klecza
Borski	Ford	Knollenberg
Boswell	Fossella	Kolbe
Boucher	Frank	Kucinich
Boyd	Frelinghuysen	LaFalce
Brady (PA)	Frost	LaHood
Brady (TX)	Galleghy	Lampson
Brown (FL)	Gekas	Langevin
Brown (OH)	Gephardt	Lantos
Brown (SC)	Gephart	Largent
Bryant	Gilchrest	Larsen (WA)
Burr	Gillmor	Larson (CT)
Burton	Gilman	Lee
Buyer	Gonzalez	Levin
Callahan	Goode	Lewis (CA)
Calvert	Goodlatte	Lewis (GA)
Camp	Gordon	Lewis (KY)
Cannon	Goss	Linder
Cantor	Graham	Lipinski
Capito	Granger	LoBiondo
Capps	Graves	Lofgren
Capuano	Green (TX)	Lowey
Cardin	Green (WI)	Lucas (KY)
Carson (IN)	Greenwood	Lucas (OK)
Carson (OK)	Grucchi	Luther
Castle	Gutknecht	Maloney (CT)
Chabot	Hall (OH)	Maloney (NY)
Chambliss	Hall (TX)	Manzullo
Clay	Hansen	Mascara
Clayton	Harman	Matheson
Clement	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (MO)
Coble	Hayes	McCarthy (NY)
Collins	Hayworth	McCollum
Combest	Hefley	McCrery
Condit	Herger	McDermott
Cooksey	Hill	McGovern
Costello	Hilleary	McHugh
Cox	Hilliard	McInnis
Coyne	Hinchee	McIntyre
Crane	Hinojosa	McKeon
Crenshaw	Hobson	McKinney
Crowley	Hoefel	McNulty
Cubin	Hoekstra	Meehan
Culberson	Holden	Meek (FL)
Cummings	Holt	Meeks (NY)
Cunningham	Honda	Menendez
Davis (CA)	Hoolley	Mica
Davis (FL)	Horn	Millender-
Davis (IL)	Hostettler	McDonald
Davis, Jo Ann	Houghton	Miller (FL)
Davis, Tom	Hoyer	Miller, Gary

Miller, George	Reynolds	Stenholm
Mink	Riley	Strickland
Moakley	Rivers	Stump
Mollohan	Rodriguez	Stupak
Moore	Roemer	Sununu
Moran (KS)	Rogers (KY)	Sweeney
Moran (VA)	Rogers (MI)	Tancred
Morella	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Murtha	Ross	Tauscher
Myrick	Roukema	Tauzin
Nadler	Roybal-Allard	Taylor (MS)
Napolitano	Royce	Taylor (NC)
Neal	Rush	Thomas
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (CA)
Northup	Ryun (KS)	Thompson (MS)
Norwood	Sabo	Thornberry
Nussle	Sanchez	Thune
Oberstar	Sanders	Thurman
Obey	Sandlin	Tiahrt
Olver	Sawyer	Tiberi
Ortiz	Saxton	Tierney
Osborne	Scarborough	Toomey
Ose	Schaffer	Towns
Otter	Schakowsky	Trafficant
Owens	Schiff	Turner
Oxley	Schrock	Udall (NM)
Pallone	Scott	Upton
Pascarell	Sensenbrenner	Velazquez
Pastor	Serrano	Visclosky
Paul	Sessions	Vitter
Payne	Shadegg	Walden
Pelosi	Shaw	Walsh
Pence	Shays	Wamp
Peterson (MN)	Sherman	Waters
Peterson (PA)	Sherwood	Watkins
Petri	Shimkus	Watt (NC)
Phelps	Shows	Watts (OK)
Pickering	Simmons	Waxman
Pitts	Simpson	Weiner
Platts	Sisisky	Weldon (FL)
Pombo	Skeen	Weldon (PA)
Pomeroy	Skelton	Weller
Portman	Slaughter	Wexler
Price (NC)	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Pryce (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Putnam	Smith (TX)	Wilson
Quinn	Smith (WA)	Wolf
Radanovich	Solis	Woolsey
Ramstad	Souder	Wu
Rangel	Spence	Young (AK)
Regula	Spratt	Young (FL)
Rehberg	Stark	
Reyes	Stearns	

NOT VOTING—19

Ackerman	Latham	Rothman
Becerra	LaTourette	Snyder
Conyers	Leach	Terry
Cramer	Markey	Udall (CO)
Ganske	Ney	Wynn
Gibbons	Rahall	
Hart	Ros-Lehtinen	

□ 1231

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY AND ITS EMPLOYEES FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO NATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 27.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution

27, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	DeGette	Isakson
Aderholt	Delahunt	Israel
Akin	DeLauro	Issa
Allen	DeLay	Istook
Andrews	DeMint	Jackson (IL)
Armey	Deutsch	Jackson-Lee
Baca	Diaz-Balart	(TX)
Bachus	Dicks	Jefferson
Baird	Doggett	Jenkins
Baker	Dooley	John
Baldacci	Doolittle	Johnson (CT)
Baldwin	Doyle	Johnson (IL)
Ballenger	Dreier	Johnson, E. B.
Barcia	Duncan	Johnson, Sam
Barr	Dunn	Jones (NC)
Barrett	Edwards	Jones (OH)
Barlett	Ehlers	Kanjorski
Barton	Ehrlich	Kaptur
Bass	Emerson	Keller
Bentsen	Engel	Kelly
Bereuter	English	Kennedy (MN)
Berkley	Eshoo	Kennedy (RI)
Berman	Etheridge	Kerns
Berry	Evans	Kildee
Biggert	Everett	Kilpatrick
Bilirakis	Farr	Kind (WI)
Bishop	Fattah	King (NY)
Blagojevich	Ferguson	Kingston
Blumenauer	Filner	Kirk
Blunt	Flake	Kleczka
Boehlert	Fletcher	Knollenberg
Boehner	Foley	Kolbe
Bonilla	Ford	Kucinich
Bonior	Fossella	LaFalce
Bono	Frank	LaHood
Borski	Frelinghuysen	Lampson
Boswell	Frost	Langevin
Boucher	Galleghy	Lantos
Boyd	Gekas	Largent
Brady (PA)	Gephardt	Larsen (WA)
Brady (TX)	Gilchrest	Larson (CT)
Brown (FL)	Gillmor	Lee
Brown (OH)	Gilman	Levin
Brown (SC)	Gonzalez	Lewis (CA)
Bryant	Goode	Lewis (GA)
Burr	Goodlatte	Lewis (KY)
Burton	Gordon	Linder
Buyer	Goss	Lipinski
Callahan	Graham	LoBiondo
Calvert	Granger	Lofgren
Camp	Graves	Lowey
Cannon	Green (TX)	Lucas (KY)
Cantor	Green (WI)	Lucas (OK)
Capito	Greenwood	Luther
Capps	Gutierrez	Maloney (CT)
Capuano	Gutknecht	Maloney (NY)
Cardin	Hall (OH)	Manzullo
Carson (IN)	Hall (TX)	Markey
Carson (OK)	Hansen	Mascara
Castle	Harman	Matheson
Chabot	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (MO)
Clay	Hayes	McCarthy (NY)
Clayton	Hayworth	McColum
Clement	Hefley	McCrery
Clyburn	Herger	McDermott
Coble	Hill	McGovern
Collins	Hilleary	McHugh
Combest	Hilliard	McInnis
Condit	Hinchee	McIntyre
Cooksey	Hinojosa	McKeon
Costello	Hobson	McKinney
Cox	Hoeffel	McNulty
Coyne	Hoekstra	Meehan
Crane	Holden	Meek (FL)
Crenshaw	Holt	Meeks (NY)
Crowley	Honda	Menendez
Cubin	Hooey	Mica
Culberson	Horn	Millender-
Cummings	Hostettler	McDonald
Cunningham	Houghton	Miller (FL)
Davis (CA)	Hoyer	Miller, Gary
Davis (FL)	Hulshof	Miller, George
Davis (IL)	Hunter	Mink
Davis, Jo Ann	Hutchinson	Moakley
Davis, Tom	Hyde	Mollohan
Deal	Inslee	Moore
DeFazio		Moran (KS)

Moran (VA)	Rogers (KY)	Stupak
Morella	Rogers (MI)	Sununu
Murtha	Rohrabacher	Sweeney
Myrick	Ross	Tancred
Nadler	Roukema	Tanner
Napolitano	Roybal-Allard	Tauscher
Neal	Royce	Tauzin
Nethercutt	Rush	Taylor (MS)
Northup	Ryan (WI)	Taylor (NC)
Norwood	Ryun (KS)	Thomas
Nussle	Sabo	Thompson (CA)
Oberstar	Sanchez	Thompson (MS)
Obey	Sanders	Thornberry
Olver	Sandlin	Thune
Ortiz	Sawyer	Thurman
Osborne	Saxton	Tiahrt
Ose	Scarborough	Tiberi
Otter	Schaffer	Tierney
Owens	Schakowsky	Toomey
Oxley	Schiff	Towns
Pallone	Schrock	Trafficant
Pascarell	Scott	Turner
Pastor	Sensenbrenner	Udall (CO)
Payne	Serrano	Udall (NM)
Pelosi	Sessions	Upton
Pence	Shadegg	Velazquez
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Visclosky
Peterson (PA)	Shays	Vitter
Petri	Sherman	Walden
Phelps	Sherwood	Walsh
Pickering	Shimkus	Wamp
Pitts	Shows	Waters
Platts	Simmons	Watkins
Pombo	Simpson	Watt (NC)
Pomeroy	Sisisky	Watts (OK)
Portman	Skeen	Waxman
Price (NC)	Skelton	Weiner
Pryce (OH)	Slaughter	Weldon (FL)
Putnam	Smith (MI)	Weldon (PA)
Quinn	Smith (NJ)	Weller
Radanovich	Smith (TX)	Wexler
Ramstad	Smith (WA)	Whitfield
Rangel	Solis	Wicker
Regula	Souder	Wilson
Rehberg	Spence	Wolf
Reyes	Spratt	Woolsey
	Stark	Wu
	Stearns	Young (AK)
	Stenholm	Young (FL)
	Strickland	
	Stump	

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman	Gibbons	Rahall
Becerra	Hart	Ros-Lehtinen
Conyers	Latham	Rothman
Cramer	LaTourette	Snyder
Dingell	Leach	Terry
Ganske	Ney	Wynn

□ 1238

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING AFRICAN-AMERICAN PIONEERS IN COLORADO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 54.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 54, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	DeLay	Jefferson
Aderholt	DeMint	Jenkins
Akin	Deutsch	John
Allen	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)
Andrews	Dicks	Johnson (IL)
Army	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Baca	Dooley	Johnson, Sam
Bachus	Doolittle	Jones (NC)
Baird	Doyle	Jones (OH)
Baker	Dreier	Kanjorski
Baldacci	Duncan	Kaptur
Baldwin	Dunn	Keller
Ballenger	Edwards	Kelly
Barcia	Ehlers	Kennedy (MN)
Barr	Ehrlich	Kennedy (RI)
Barrett	Emerson	Kerns
Bartlett	Engel	Kildee
Barton	English	Kilpatrick
Bass	Eshoo	Kind (WI)
Bentsen	Etheridge	King (NY)
Bereuter	Evans	Kingston
Berkley	Everett	Kirk
Berman	Farr	Klecza
Berry	Fattah	Knollenberg
Biggert	Ferguson	Kolbe
Bilirakis	Filner	Kucinich
Bishop	Flake	LaFalce
Blagojevich	Fletcher	LaHood
Blumenauer	Foley	Lampson
Blunt	Ford	Langevin
Boehlert	Fossella	Lantos
Boehner	Frank	Largent
Bonilla	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Bonior	Frost	Larsen (CT)
Bono	Gallely	Lee
Borski	Gekas	Levin
Boswell	Gephardt	Lewis (CA)
Boucher	Gilchrest	Lewis (GA)
Boyd	Gillmor	Lewis (KY)
Brady (PA)	Gilman	Linder
Brady (TX)	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Brown (FL)	Goode	LoBiondo
Brown (OH)	Goodlatte	Lofgren
Brown (SC)	Gordon	Lowey
Bryant	Goss	Lucas (KY)
Burr	Graham	Lucas (OK)
Burton	Granger	Luther
Buyer	Graves	Maloney (CT)
Callahan	Green (TX)	Maloney (NY)
Calvert	Green (WI)	Manzullo
Camp	Greenwood	Markey
Cannon	Grucci	Mascara
Cantor	Gutierrez	Matheson
Capito	Gutknecht	Matsui
Capps	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (MO)
Capuano	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (NY)
Cardin	Hansen	McCollum
Carson (IN)	Harman	McCrery
Carson (OK)	Hastings (FL)	McDermott
Castle	Hastings (WA)	McGovern
Chabot	Hayes	McHugh
Chambliss	Hayworth	McInnis
Clay	Hefley	McKeon
Clayton	Herger	McKinney
Clement	Hill	McNulty
Clyburn	Hilleary	Meehan
Coble	Hilliard	Meek (FL)
Collins	Hinchey	Meeks (NY)
Combest	Hinojosa	Menendez
Condit	Hobson	Mica
Conyers	Hoefel	Millender-
Cooksey	Hoekstra	McDonald
Costello	Holden	Miller (FL)
Cox	Holt	Miller, Gary
Coyne	Honda	Miller, George
Crane	Hoolley	Mink
Crenshaw	Horn	Moakley
Crowley	Hostettler	Mollohan
Cubin	Houghton	Moore
Culberson	Hoyer	Moran (KS)
Cummings	Hulshof	Moran (VA)
Cunningham	Hunter	Morella
Davis (CA)	Hutchinson	Murtha
Davis (FL)	Hyde	Myrick
Davis (IL)	Inslee	Nadler
Davis, Jo Ann	Isakson	Napolitano
Davis, Tom	Israel	Neal
Deal	Issa	Nethercutt
DeFazio	Istook	Northup
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Norwood
DeLaunt	Jackson-Lee	Nussle
DeLauro	(TX)	Oberstar

Obey	Royce	Tancredo
Oliver	Rush	Tanner
Ortiz	Ryan (WI)	Tauscher
Osborne	Sabo	Tauzin
Ose	Sanchez	Taylor (MS)
Otter	Sanders	Thomas
Owens	Sandlin	Thompson (CA)
Oxley	Sawyer	Thompson (MS)
Pallone	Saxton	Thornberry
Pascarell	Scarborough	Thune
Pastor	Schaffer	Thurman
Paul	Schakowsky	Tiahrt
Payne	Schiff	Tiberi
Pelosi	Schrock	Tierney
Pence	Scott	Toomey
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner	Towns
Peterson (PA)	Serrano	Trafigant
Petri	Sessions	Turner
Phelps	Shadegg	Udall (CO)
Pickering	Shaw	Udall (NM)
Pitts	Shays	Upton
Platts	Sherman	Velazquez
Pombo	Sherwood	Visclosky
Pomeroy	Shimkus	Vitter
Portman	Shows	Walden
Price (NC)	Simmons	Walsh
Pryce (OH)	Simpson	Wamp
Putnam	Sisisky	Waters
Quinn	Skeen	Watkins
Radanovich	Skelton	Watt (NC)
Ramstad	Slaughter	Watts (OK)
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Waxman
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Weiner
Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Weldon (FL)
Reyes	Smith (WA)	Weldon (PA)
Reynolds	Solis	Weller
Riley	Souder	Wexler
Rivers	Spence	Whitfield
Rodriguez	Spratt	Wicker
Roemer	Stark	Wilson
Rogers (KY)	Stenholm	Wolf
Rogers (MI)	Strickland	Woolsey
Rohrabacher	Stump	Wu
Ross	Stupak	Young (AK)
Roukema	Sununu	Young (FL)
Roybal-Allard	Sweeney	

NOT VOTING—21

Ackerman	Latham	Rothman
Becerra	LaTourette	Ryun (KS)
Cramer	Leach	Snyder
Dingell	McIntyre	Stearns
Ganske	Ney	Taylor (NC)
Gibbons	Rahall	Terry
Hart	Ros-Lehtinen	Wynn

□ 1245

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF WALTER E. MASSEY AS CITIZEN REGENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 19) providing for the appointment of Walter E. Massey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for purposes of explaining the joint resolution.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding to me, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this request today in consideration of House Joint Resolution 19 provides for the appointment of Dr. Walter Massey to serve on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

This governing board of the Smithsonian is composed of 17 members, which includes the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Vice President of the United States, three members of each of the U.S. House of Representatives and the other body, the Senate, and nine citizens who are nominated by the board and approved jointly in a resolution of Congress.

The nine citizen members serve for a term of 6 years each, and are eligible for reappointment to one additional term.

Currently, Dr. Walter Massey is the President of Morehouse College, which is the Nation's only historically black all-male 4-year liberal arts institution. I am pleased also to report to the House that Dr. Massey has broad academic and administrative experience, serving as a provost and senior vice president for academic affairs at the University of California.

His career encompasses service as a former director of the National Science Foundation, to which he was appointed by former President George Bush.

The Foundation is the government's lead agency for support of research and education in mathematics, science, and engineering, and furthermore, Dr. Massey's teaching experience includes work as the dean of the college, and also a professor of physics at Brown University, and as assistant professor at the University of Illinois. He has an extensive science background, and is involved in numerous research studies.

Dr. Walter Massey's qualification as an educator, coupled with his extensive science background, makes him a very strong candidate for serving on this the Smithsonian Board of Regents for that Institution.

So I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 19 and urge its adoption.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 19, which will provide for the appointment of Dr. Walter Massey as a member of the Board of Regents for the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Massey is the ninth president of Morehouse College, which is located in Atlanta, Georgia, my congressional district. Through his work, innovative thinking, and firm leadership, Dr. Massey has made a remarkable contribution, not just to Morehouse College, but to other colleges and universities, and to our Nation.

I have no doubt that Dr. Massey will have an unwavering commitment to the Smithsonian Institution, with his deep understanding and appreciation of American history, art, and our diverse culture.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I would like to say that Dr. Massey is a fine appointment to the Board of Regents. He holds a Ph.D. in physics. He has been the President of Morehouse College. He has served as the head of a national laboratory in Chicago. He has provided a tremendous amount of service, and is a great educator.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida and the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. SPEAKER, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H. J. RES. 19

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Frank A. Shrontz of Washington on May 4, 2000, is filled by the appointment of Walter E. Massey of Georgia. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on the Budget:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2001.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to my appointment to the House Budget Committee, I hereby take leave of my assignment to the Committee on Small Business. Thank you.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN MCCARTHY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 7, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, Pursuant to the rules of the House of Representatives and of the House Democratic Caucus, with this letter I am tendering my resignation from the House Committee on Small Business, for the 107th Congress, so that I may accept an appointment to the House Committee on the Budget.

Please feel free to let me know whenever I may be of assistance.

Very truly yours,

DENNIS MOORE,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as member of the Committee on Small Business:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 28, 2001.
Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR HONORABLE HASTERT: I hereby resign my position on the House Small Business Committee.

Sincerely,

RUBÉN HINOJOSA,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 69) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 69

Resolved, That the following Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following named standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Small Business: to rank in the following order after Mr. Langevin of Rhode Island: Mr. Baird of Washington, Mrs. Napolitano of California, and Mr. Udall of Colorado.

SEC. 2. Committee on Small Business: to rank in the following order after Mr. Udall of Colorado: Mr. Acevedo-Vilá of Puerto Rico, Mr. Carson of Oklahoma, and Mr. Ross of Arkansas.

Mr. MENENDEZ (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting herewith in accordance with clause 2(a)(1) of rule XI the rules of the Committee on Appropriations adopted by the Committee on Appropriations today, February 28, 2001.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—COMMITTEE RULES
(Approved February 28, 2001)

Resolved, That the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in the One Hundred Sixth Congress, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, shall be and are hereby adopted as the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations in the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The foregoing resolution adopts the following rules:

SECTION 1: POWER TO SIT AND ACT

For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee or any of its subcommittees is authorized:

(a) To sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(b) To require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, reports, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary.

The Chairman, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees under subsection 1(b) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subsection 1(b) may be delegated to the Chairman pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(d) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or its subcommittees may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

SECTION 2: SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the number of subcommittees and shall determine the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(b) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee all matters referred to it.

(c) All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, by majority vote of the Majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.

(d) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of Majority to Minority Members for each subcommittee. The Chairman is authorized to negotiate that ratio with the Minority; *Provided, however*, That party representation in each subcommittee, including ex-officio members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority than the ratio for the full Committee.

(e) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee are authorized to sit as a member of all subcommittees and to participate, including voting, in all its work.

SECTION 3: STAFFING

(a) Committee Staff—The Chairman is authorized to appoint the staff of the Committee, and make adjustments in the job titles and compensation thereof subject to the maximum rates and conditions established in Clause 9(c) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In addition, he is authorized, in his discretion, to arrange for their specialized training. The Chairman is also authorized to employ additional personnel as necessary.

(b) Assistants to Members—Each of the top twenty-one senior majority and minority Members of the full Committee may select and designate one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member. Such staff members shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 9(c) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That Members designating staff members under this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chairman that the employees are needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

SECTION 4: COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meeting Day—The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month while the House is in session, unless the Committee has met within the past 30 days or the Chairman considers a specific meeting unnecessary in the light of the requirements of the Committee business schedule.

(b) Additional and Special Meetings:

(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(2) If at least three Committee Members desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the Committee Offices a written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Upon the filing of the request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman.

(3) If within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Committee Offices their written notice that a special meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour of such meeting, and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour.

(4) Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Committee Clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the special meeting.

(c) Vice Chairman To Preside in Absence of Chairman—A member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee thereof designated by the Chairman of the full Committee shall be vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside at any meeting during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(d) Business Meetings:

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or its subcommittees, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed.

(2) No person other than Committee Members and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed.

(e) Committee Records:

(1) The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each roll call vote shall be available for inspection by the public during regular business hours in the Committee Offices. The information made available for public inspections shall include a description of the amendment, motion, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(2) All hearings, records, data, charts, and files of the Committee shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chairman of the Committee. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administra-

tion shall be made available in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House, except that the Committee authorizes use of any record to which Clause 3(b)(4) of Rule VII of the Rules of the House would otherwise apply after such record has been in existence for 20 years. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to Clause 3(b)(3) or Clause 4(b) of Rule VII of the Rules of the House, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination upon the written request of any Member of the Committee.

SECTION 5: COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS.

(a) Overall Budget Hearings—Overall budget hearings by the Committee, including the hearing required by Section 242(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and Clause 4(a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be conducted in open session except when the Committee in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security; except that the Committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(b) Other Hearings:

(1) All other hearings conducted by the Committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee in open session and with a majority present determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or Rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present at a hearing conducted by the Committee or any of its subcommittees, there being in attendance the number required under Section 5(c) of these Rules to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (1) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate Clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or (2) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in Clause 2(k)(5) of such Rule. No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or its subcommittees unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or any of its subcommittees, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public; *Provided, however*, That the Committee or its subcommittees may by the same procedure vote to close five subsequent days of hearings.

(2) Subcommittee chairmen shall coordinate the development of schedules for meetings or hearings after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

(3) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, insofar as is practicable, shall file in advance of such appearance, a written statement of the proposed testimony

and shall limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary, except that this provision shall not apply to any witness appearing before the Committee in the overall budget hearings.

(4) Each witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity before the Committee, or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, shall to the greatest extent practicable, submit a written statement including a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(c) Quorum for Taking Testimony—The number of Members of the Committee which shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence in any hearing of the Committee shall be two.

(d) Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses:

(1) The Minority Members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, by a majority of them before completion of any hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to the matter under consideration during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(2) The Committee and its subcommittees shall observe the five-minute rule during the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) Broadcasting and Photographing of Committee Meetings and Hearings—Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the full Committee or any of its subcommittees is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography, as provided in Clause (4)(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Neither the full Committee Chairman or Subcommittee Chairman shall limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium.

(f) Subcommittee Meetings—No subcommittee shall sit while the House is reading an appropriation measure for amendment under the five-minute rule or while the Committee is in session.

(g) Public Notice of Committee Hearings—The Chairman of the Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee or subcommittee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the Committee or respective subcommittee, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman or subcommittee chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this subparagraph shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

SECTION 6: PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Prompt Reporting Requirement:

(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report, or cause to be reported promptly to the House any bill or resolution approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, a report on a bill or resolution which the Committee has approved

shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days in which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Committee Clerk a written request, signed by a majority of Committee Members, for the reporting of such bill or resolution. Upon the filing of any such request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman immediately of the filing of the request. This subsection does not apply to the reporting of a regular appropriation bill or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

(b) Presence of Committee Majority—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(c) Roll Call Votes—With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure of the matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those Members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(d) Compliance With Congressional Budget Act—A Committee report on a bill or resolution which has been approved by the Committee shall include the statement required by Section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority.

(e) Constitutional Authority Statement—Each report of the Committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

(f) Changes in Existing Law—Each Committee report on a general appropriation bill shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the bill which directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law.

(g) Rescissions and Transfers—Each bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall include separate headings for rescissions and transfers of unexpended balances with all proposed rescissions and transfers listed therein. The report of the Committee accompanying such a bill or resolution shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers.

(h) Listing of Unauthorized Appropriations—Each Committee report on a general appropriations bill shall contain a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for any expenditure not previously authorized by law (except for classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities) along with a statement of the last year for which such expenditures were authorized, the level of expenditures authorized for that year, the actual level of expenditures for that year, and the level of appropriations in the bill for such expenditures.

(i) Supplemental or Minority Views:

(1) If, at the time the Committee approves any measure or matter, any Committee Member gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, the Member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in writing and signed by the Member, with the Clerk of the Committee. All such views so filed shall be included in and shall be a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(2) The Committee report on that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(i) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(ii) shall have on its cover a recital any such supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

(3) Subsection (i)(1) of this section, above, does not preclude—

(i) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by such subsection; or

(ii) the filing by the Committee of a supplemental report on a measure or matter which may be required for correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that measure or matter.

(4) If, at the time a subcommittee approves any measure or matter for recommendation to the full Committee, any Member of that subcommittee who gives notice of intention to offer supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be entitled, insofar as is practicable and in accordance with the printing requirements as determined by the subcommittee, to include such views in the Committee Print with respect to that measure or matter.

(j) Availability of Reports.—A copy of each bill, resolution, or report shall be made available to each Member of the Committee at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in advance of the date on which the Committee is to consider each bill, resolution, or report; *Provided*, That this subsection may be waived by agreement between the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee.

(k) Performance Goals and Objectives—Each Committee report shall contain a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.

SECTION 7: VOTING

(a) No vote by any Member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(b) The vote on any question before the Committee shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present.

SECTION 8: STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS

The following procedure shall be applicable with respect to the conduct of studies and examinations of the organization and operation of Executive Agencies under authority contained in Section 202 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and in Clause 3(a) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) The Chairman is authorized to appoint such staff and, in his discretion, arrange for the procurement of temporary services of consultants, as from time to time may be required.

(b) Studies and examinations will be initiated upon the written request of a subcommittee which shall be reasonably specific and definite in character, and shall be initiated only by a majority vote of the subcommittee, with the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking minority member thereof participating as part of such majority vote. When so initiated such request shall be filed with the Clerk of the Committee for submission to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member and their approval shall be required to make the same effective. Notwithstanding any action taken on such request by the chairman and ranking minority member of the subcommittee, a request may be approved by a majority of the Committee.

(c) Any request approved as provided under subsection (b) shall be immediately turned over to the staff appointed for action.

(d) Any information obtained by such staff shall be reported to the chairman of the subcommittee requesting such study and examination and to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, shall be made available to the members of the subcommittee concerned, and shall not be released for publication until the subcommittee so determines.

(e) Any hearings or investigations which may be desired, aside from the regular hearings on appropriation items, when approved by the Committee, shall be conducted by the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter.

SECTION 9: OFFICIAL TRAVEL

(a) The chairman of a subcommittee shall approve requests for travel by subcommittee members and staff for official business within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee. The ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall concur in such travel requests by minority members of that subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member shall concur in such travel requests for Minority Members of the Committee. Requests in writing covering the purpose, itinerary, and dates of proposed travel shall be submitted for final approval to the Chairman. Specific approval shall be required for each and every trip.

(b) The Chairman is authorized during the recess of the Congress to approve travel authorizations for Committee Members and staff, including travel outside the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable, the Chairman shall direct the head of each Government agency concerned not to honor requests of subcommittees, individual Members, or staff for travel, the direct or indirect expenses of which are to be defrayed from an executive appropriation, except upon request from the Chairman.

(d) In accordance with Clause 8 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 502 (b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, local currencies owned by the United States shall be available to Committee Members and staff engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories, or possessions. No Committee Member or staff member shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law.

(e) Travel Reports.

(1) Members or staff shall make a report to the Chairman on their travel, covering the purpose, results, itinerary, expenses, and other pertinent comments.

(2) With respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions, the report shall include: (1) an itemized list showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose; and (2) a summary in these categories of the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports on foreign travel shall be filed with the Chairman no later than sixty days following completion of the travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law, and shall be open for public inspection.

(3) Each Member or employee performing such travel shall be solely responsible for supporting the amounts reported by the Member or employee.

(4) No report or statement as to any trip shall be publicized making any recommendations in behalf of the Committee without the

authorization of a majority of the Committee.

(f) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be governed by applicable laws or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Oversight pertaining to such travel, and as promulgated from time to time by the Chairman.

FISCAL ISSUES RAISED BY PRESIDENT BUSH IN HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address some of the fiscal issues raised by the President when he spoke in this Hall scarcely 12 or 13 hours ago.

First, we are told that a 4 percent increase in the budget for domestic programs is sufficient and represents a genuine increase in those programs. Keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, our population is growing faster than 1 percent a year. Inflation is greater than 3 percent. Accordingly, a 4 percent nominal increase in expenditure is actually a real cut in the benefits that can be provided by a government program.

For example, Mr. Speaker, if our goal was to provide one pencil for every schoolchild in America, we would need to provide more than a 4 percent increase in that budget, because the price of pencils is likely to go up over 3 percent, and the number of students is likely to increase by more than 1 percent.

Mr. Speaker, we were told, I think correctly, that we cannot continue year after year to increase expenditure by 8 percent, even nominally by 8 percent, but a 4 percent increase when not adjusted for population or inflation represents an actual cut.

Mr. Speaker, we were given a tax cut proposal in which almost half of the benefits go to the richest 1 percent of Americans, those with the highest income, a group of individuals who have, on average, \$900,000 of income every year. Certainly we can do better in targeting the tax cut.

We have been told that repealing the estate tax will not have an adverse impact on charity because, when people make charitable contributions, they are not influenced by the tax law but instead are influenced only by their desire to help the charity.

Our President yesterday exploded that argument that has been made on this floor by many Republican Members when he stated that "By allowing an income tax deduction for those who do not itemize, we will encourage as much as \$14 billion of charitable giving."

So our President asks us to imagine a person of modest means putting \$5 in the collection plate; that a person who does not even itemize their deductions somehow will be motivated to put more money in the collection plate if we

change our tax law, but that an individual leaving \$5 million to a university to have a building named after them will not be influenced by the repeal of the estate tax.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Trust me, I was a tax professional for nearly 15 years. I never got asked, "Should I put \$5 in the collection plate or \$6? But I venture to say there are very few \$5 million gifts that are not influenced by the estate and income tax law.

Then we were asked by the President to imagine a waitress with two kids earning just \$25,000, and we were told this was the reason we should adopt the President's tax cut. Keep in mind, his tax cut would increase her income by only 2 percent. That is as stingy as a 25-cent tip.

But just to the point, that \$25,000 waitress example was a carefully selected anomaly designed to disguise what the Bush tax proposal really does. Keep in mind, there are many waitresses who make only \$20,000 a year, and under the President's proposal they get nothing, not even a 1 cent in-sult tip left on the table.

If we want to design a tax cut to benefit that image that was painted for us so cleverly yesterday of someone who is busing tables or waiting on tables making \$25 \$20,000, \$25,000 and trying to support a couple of kids, we need to adopt a completely different approach to the tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, we need estate tax relief, but we need estate tax relief that is designed not to gut the estate tax as a source of revenue, but rather, something that will make sure that the estate tax falls only on 1 percent of the estates, meaning 99 percent of Americans would not have to worry about that tax.

□ 1300

That would still allow us to generate the vast majority of revenue that is generated by that tax, and then we could afford to provide real tax relief to waitresses making \$25,000 or even \$20,000.

THE 2000 CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to first commend the President for proposing his tax relief package for permanent relief for the American people. Everybody who pays taxes gets tax relief. They have lowered the lowest rate, from 15 percent to 10 percent. That is going to help real working people in America.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am here to talk about the Census, because I feel it is important to place in the record some facts regarding the 2000 Census that some of us may have forgotten over the last several days as my colleagues on

the other side try to tear down the Census head count in order to build it up with a statistical adjustment.

What seems to be forgotten is how good the 2000 Census really was. The Census Bureau announced that compared to the last Census, the undercount of African Americans may have been cut in half. The undercount of Hispanics also was cut by more than half. The undercount of American Indians was reduced by more than two-thirds, and the elderly and children have never been counted so well.

The preceding Congress appropriated an unprecedented \$6.5 billion for the Census effort. Let us take a moment to see what the American people received for their tax dollars.

This 2000 Census reversed a three-decade drop in the questionnaire mail back response rate.

The 2000 Census reached more Americans, including those living in the hardest to count communities, than ever before.

The 2000 Census established a first-time-ever paid advertising campaign that focused on educating the American people on the importance of the Census participation.

The 2000 Census included more than 140,000 local, State and national partnerships to promote Census awareness and participation. The 2000 Census included a Census in the Schools program, that reached out to millions of students and parents nationwide to promote Census awareness and participation.

And for the first time, with the 2000 Census, Americans were able to file their Census forms electronically using the Internet.

There are Members of this body who are quick to focus on the limited number of people that chose not to participate in this Census. But I will point out for the record that Census 2000 found and counted nearly 99 percent of the population, more than any other Census.

This Census dramatically reduced the traditional undercount of children, the poor, and members of minority communities.

Regardless of what side of the adjustment debate a person falls, this Census was one of the best in our Nation's history. Opponents of a real head count said it could not be done. They said we could not improve upon past Censuses. They said that the undercount would most certainly grow larger. They said we must sample and adjust people because they will not answer the call.

But we said no. We must do everything we can to get an actual head count. Get out there and advertise, educate, involve local officials, spread the word, make it easier for people to be counted. An actual enumeration is what the Constitution calls for. It is what the Supreme Court called for, and it is what public law calls for.

And now we can and should stand proud and say, it worked. An unprecedented 99 percent of our population was

counted. All the efforts to get an accurate head count paid off.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to congratulate the hard efforts of those career civil servants in the Bureau who worked long and difficult hours.

I call upon my colleagues to remember and congratulate the thousands of State and local volunteers and countless others in each and every one of our districts who partnered with the Bureau to make the head count such a success.

While the news regarding the Census has been good, the political rhetoric surrounding the Census threatens to taint the entire effort.

For months now, relentless pressure has been placed on President Bush and Secretary Evans to use the controversial adjustment plan known as sampling to recreate people that may not have been counted.

My position on adjustment has not changed. Adjustment is a Pandora's box, filled with unintended consequences, legal uncertainty and inaccuracy. Some would have us to believe that this decision is simply about statistics. Load the numbers into the computer, hit enter, and that is your answer. Adjust or do not adjust.

These people could not be further from the truth. The adjustment decision has far-reaching legal, political and social consequences. Adjustment simply has too many risks and unintended consequences to be justified for any Census, and particularly because we have such a great Census taking these risks even seems more unjustified. Instead, we should all be thrilled with the incredible inroads made with the differential undercount. Significant reductions occurred in the undercount rates for African Americans, Hispanics and American Indians.

The 2000 Census head count is one we all can and should be proud of.

MANAGED CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last night, we heard our President talk all about accountability. He wants our schools and our teachers to be more accountable to their students and the parents. This literally patterns after what is in a lot of our State laws and in the State of Texas.

He wants government to be more accountable to its citizens, and I think we all agree with both of those premises.

Mr. Speaker, I also appreciate the President's support for HMO reform, and hopefully similar to what the law is in the State of Texas. HMOs should be accountable to their patients, just like schools should be accountable to their students and parents, and government should be accountable to the taxpayers and citizens.

President Bush told us last night that he wants to promote quality health care through a strong, independent review organization, and I agree. The independent review organizations had been instrumental in the success of the Patients' Bill of Rights in the State of Texas.

But the independent review organizations, the IROs, are powerless if health plans can ignore their recommendations without consequences. By providing legal remedies in State courts, patients have a layer of protection that ensures health plans will do the right thing.

As much as the President talks about frivolous lawsuits, we have not seen that thing in Texas called a frivolous lawsuit. In fact, after 3 years on the books, our patient protections there have been less than five lawsuits filed in 3 years, less than five. That is hardly the glut of lawsuits that opponents of patient protection seem to fear.

The Texas plan for HMO reform has worked because the binding independent review protects health care plans from being held liable for punitive damages. You can provide that protection in there. But on the flip side, the HMO plans, the health plans know that if they ignore those independent review organization recommendations, they will have to answer in State court.

That is a powerful incentive to do the right thing.

The Bipartisan Patient Protection Act includes these important accountability provisions, while still protecting employers and health care plans from frivolous lawsuits.

The Bipartisan Patient Protection Act ensures that HMO plans who follow the recommendations of that external review board cannot be held liable for punitive damages. It also limits the amount of damages that can be awarded so that the plans are not forced to pay arbitrary sums.

Without accountability provisions, though, patients are defenseless against their HMO plans. They have no remedy if an HMO ignores the recommendation of the review board or acts in bad faith. Without accountability, a Patients' Bill of Rights provides no protections at all.

We have to have accountability, just like we do from the government to our taxpayer. Mr. Speaker, managed care plans seem content to write the rules, but they cry foul when we want them to play by those same rules. It is time we level the playing field on the Federal level, just like a lot of our States have done, and ensure that HMOs provide the medical care that they agreed to do.

That is why we should pass the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act.

LET US SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to be here today following the address of President Bush to our colleagues and to the Nation regarding his priorities and where he hopes to take our Nation in the next 4 years during his administration.

Let me first commend him for identifying and discussing a number of issues that I would expect Democrats and Republicans to agree on wholeheartedly.

He mentioned Head Start specifically. He talked about the environment. He talked about a military pay increase for the personnel first before we buy new equipment.

He talked about our continuing efforts to increase the budget at the National Institutes of Health. He pledged to restore integrity to the Social Security system. He offered what is a blueprint for Medicare reform, and specifically one piece that was music to my ears, an effort to pay down the national debt.

Now, if we listened to the other side of the aisle this morning, those baying at the moon, suggesting somehow that this is an irresponsible blueprint of fiscal remedy, who have argued against tax cuts, argued for more spending and consistently raised rhetoric that somehow this whole process is irresponsible from the start, it begs the question. Whose money is it really? If you stay around Washington or any of our capital cities around the country and you remain in the room with politicians for very long, they will convince you it is government's money.

That theme plays out today on national talk radio as they launch an aggressive attack to demean the President's proposal, again suggesting it is irresponsible and telling us that they have a better plan.

Having come to Congress in 1994, I remember the legacy left us by the majority party, at that time the Democratic Party, which was a ballooning deficit, out-of-control debt, increasing allocations annually for interest to pay on the debt, no ability to reign in spending, and when they really ran into rough sledding in the high degree of deficits, they blamed Ronald Reagan.

As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and a Member of Congress, I can assure the American public listening to me that the only persons who can effectuate tax cuts, spending proposals are the Members of Congress, the House and the Senate, as prescribed by the Constitution.

Yes, President Reagan recommended tax cuts, and he was successful in convincing Congress to pass them, but along the way they were careless in not reducing spending to offset that reduced amount income. So we borrowed against the legacy of future generations to fund the programs that were near and dear to the hearts of Members of this body. We have a chance to do something different now. When we proposed paying down the debt and balancing the budget, we were told by

then-President Clinton we could not do it in 13 years, maybe 11 if we tried hard. Lo and behold, we suggested 7, we did it in 4, and now we have what is surplus dollars in the Treasury.

The call from the other side is to spend, spend, spend more money on priorities. I think if you listened to the President clearly last night, he outlined priorities that meet the test of time, are designed to help society's most vulnerable, are prepared to protect our domestic tranquility and our national security and really go about changing the fundamental way we conduct our mathematical equation here in this body.

Now, my colleagues can complain and can obfuscate and can deride his proposals, but I believe in my heart that at the end of the day they will come around to suggest and recommend that these are not irresponsible cuts.

Mr. Speaker, I remember last year when we proposed, I believe, some \$600 billion, potentially \$700 billion tax relief to the constituents, we call it tax relief, but it is really refunding of overpayment, we were told that number was exorbitant. It was out of sight, it was out of mind. It would explode the deficit.

Yet, I hear the number bandied about by the other side of the aisle that they may accept \$900 billion. What a difference a year makes. What a difference a year makes.

Let us focus on trying to resolve first and foremost our disagreements on key policy issues, but let us also take a moment to recognize the hard work of every American who sends their money to Washington and hope they can do some good with it, hope we can improve the infrastructure of our Nation's highways, strengthen Social Security, provide for the military pay increase as necessary and do the kind of things that society should do for its constituents.

As the President suggested last night, charities are no replacement for government, and I am a supporter of some of the involvement government has in our daily lives. But if we keep the money here, if we keep it on the table, and we suggest somehow we will pay down the debt, folks, get with it and get real, it will not happen.

Once there is an excess of money left on the table, there is a program in every Member's district that deserves that surplus, and we will argue and we will debate and we will spend.

Let us join together, support the President's initiative, give the taxpayers some real relief, give them some of their overpayment of surplus revenues back to them so they can spend it in their communities, on their children, figuring out their future and letting the government take less of their take-home pay on a weekly basis.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 70), and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 70

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and he is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Small Business: Ms. CAPITO of West Virginia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WU addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pursuant to Rule XI, clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House, a copy of the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture, which were adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee on February 14, 2001.

Appendix A of the Committee Rules will include excerpts from the Rules of the House relevant to the operation of the Committee. Appendix B will include relevant excerpts from the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In the interests of minimizing printing costs, Appendices A and B are omitted from this submission.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—(1) The Rules of the House of Representatives shall govern the procedure of the committee and its subcommittees, and the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture so far as applicable shall be interpreted in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the committee and its subcommittees. (See appendix A for the applicable Rules of the House of Representatives.)

(2) As provided in clause 1(a)(2) of House rule XI, each subcommittee is part of the committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee and its rules so far as applicable. (See also committee rules III, IV, V, VI, VII and X, *infra*.)

(b) **Authority to Conduct Investigations.**—The committee and its subcommittees, after consultation with the chairman of the committee, may conduct such investigations and studies as they may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of their responsibilities under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and in accordance with clause 2(m) of House rule XI.

(c) **Authority to Print.**—The committee is authorized by the Rules of the House of Representatives to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee and its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the committee and its subcommittees shall be paid from applicable accounts of the House described in clause (i)(1) of House rule X in accordance with clause 1(c) of House rule XI. (See also paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of committee rule VIII.)

(d) **Vice Chairman.**—The Member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee designated by the chairman of the full committee shall be the vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee in accordance with clause 2(d) of House rule XI.

(e) **Presiding Member.**—If the chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any committee or subcommittee meeting or hearing, the vice chairman shall preside. If the chairman and vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee are not present at a committee or subcommittee meeting or hearing the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside in accordance with clause 2(d), House rule XI.

(f) **Activities Report.**—(1) The committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year. (See also committee rule VIII(h)(2).)

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(d) of House rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken with respect thereto.

(g) **Publication of Rules.**—The committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year as provided in clause 2(a) of House rule XI.

(h) **Joint Committee Reports of Investigation or Study.**—A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

II. COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETINGS—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL

(a) **Regular Meetings.**—(1) Regular meetings of the committee, in accordance with clause 2(b) of House rule XI, shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or Congress is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the committee, if any, for that month. The chairman shall provide each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as practicable, a written agenda of such meet-

ing. Items may be placed on the agenda by the chairman or a majority of the committee. If the chairman believes that there will not be any bill, resolution or other matter considered before the full committee and there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, the meeting may be canceled or it may be deferred until such time as, in the judgment of the chairman, there may be matters which require the committee's consideration. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee. (See paragraph (f) of committee rule X for provisions that apply to meetings of subcommittees.)

(b) **Additional Meetings.**—The chairman may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the committee, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such additional meetings pursuant to a notice from the chairman.

(c) **Special Meetings.**—If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for such special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matters to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the majority staff director (serving as the clerk of the committee for such purpose) shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measures or matter to be considered at that special meeting in accordance with clause 2(c)(2) of House rule XI. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the majority staff director (serving as the clerk) of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered, and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

III. OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING

(a) **Open Meetings and Hearings.**—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing by the committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House rule XI. (See appendix A.)

(b) **Broadcasting and Photography.**—Whenever a committee or subcommittee meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of House rule XI. (See appendix A.) When such radio coverage is conducted in the committee or subcommittee, written notice to that effect shall be placed on the desk of each Member. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee, shall not limit the number of television or still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(c) **Closed Meetings—Attendees.**—No person other than members of the committee or

subcommittee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the committee or subcommittee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session that has been closed to the public as provided in clause 2(g)(1) of House rule XI.

(d) **Addressing the Committee.**—A committee member may address the committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration. (See committee rule VII (e) relating to questioning a witness at a hearing.) The time a Member may address the committee or subcommittee for any such purpose shall be limited to 5 minutes, except that this time limit may be waived by unanimous consent. A Member shall also be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend his or her remarks beyond such subject.

(e) **Meetings to Begin Promptly.**—Subject to the presence of a quorum, each meeting or hearing of the committee and its subcommittees shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(f) **Prohibition on Proxy Voting.**—No vote by any Member of the committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(g) **Location of Persons at Meetings.**—No person other than the committee or subcommittee members and committee or subcommittee staff may be seated in the rostrum area during a meeting of the committee or subcommittee unless by unanimous consent of committee or subcommittee.

(h) **Consideration of Amendments and Motions.**—A Member, upon request, shall be recognized by the chairman to address the committee or subcommittee at a meeting for a period limited to 5 minutes on behalf of an amendment or motion offered by the Member or another Member, or upon any other matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend the time limit. Every amendment or motion made in committee or subcommittee shall, upon the demand of any Member present, be reduced to writing, and a copy thereof shall be made available to all Members present. Such amendment or motion shall not be pending before the committee or subcommittee or voted on until the requirements of this paragraph have been met.

(i) **Demanding Record Vote.**—A record vote of the committee or subcommittee on a question or action shall be ordered on a demand by one-fifth of the Members present.

(j) **Submission of Motions or Amendments In Advance of Business Meetings.**—The committee and subcommittee chairman may request and committee and subcommittee members should, insofar as practicable, cooperate in providing copies of proposed amendments or motions to the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee or the subcommittee 24 hours before a committee or subcommittee business meeting.

(k) **Points of Order.**—No point of order against the hearing or meeting procedures of the committee or subcommittee shall be entertained unless it is made in a timely fashion.

(l) **Limitation on Committee Sitzings.**—The committee or subcommittees may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

IV. QUORUMS

(a) **Working Quorum.**—One-third of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, other than as noted in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) **Majority Quorum.**—A majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for:

(1) the reporting of a bill, resolution or other measure. (See clause 2(h)(1) of House rule XI, and committee rule VIII);

(2) the closing of a meeting or hearing to the public pursuant to clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the authorizing of a subpoena as provided in clause 2(m)(3), of House rule XI. (See also committee rule VI.)

(c) **Quorum for Taking Testimony.**—Two members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(d) **Unanimous Consent Agreement on Voting.**—Whenever a record vote is ordered on a question other than a motion to recess or adjourn and debate has concluded thereon, the committee or subcommittee by unanimous consent may postpone further proceedings on such question to a designated time.

V. RECORDS

(a) **Maintenance of Records.**—The committee shall keep a complete record of all committee and subcommittee action which shall include:

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved, and

(2) written minutes shall include a record of all committee and subcommittee action and a record of all votes on any question and a tally on all record votes. The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee and by telephone request. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(b) **Access to and Correction of Records.**—Any public witness, or person authorized by such witness, during committee office hours in the committee offices and within 2 weeks of the close of hearings, may obtain a transcript copy of that public witness's testimony and make such technical, grammatical and typographical corrections as authorized by the person making the remarks involved as will not alter the nature of testimony given. There shall be prompt return of such corrected copy of the transcript to the committee. Members of the committee or subcommittee shall receive copies of transcripts for their prompt review and correction and prompt return to the committee. The committee or subcommittee may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any Member or witness if it determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time in which to make such corrections and further delay would seriously impede the consideration of the legislative action that is subject of the hearing. The record of a hearing shall be closed 10 calendar days after the last oral testimony, unless the committee or subcommittee determines otherwise. Any person requesting to file a statement for the record of a hearing must so request before the hearing concludes and must file the statement before the record is closed unless the committee or subcommittee determines otherwise. The committee or subcommittee may reject any statement in light of its length or its tendency to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) **Property of the House.**—All committee and subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Members serving as chairman and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto. The majority staff director shall promptly notify the chairman and the ranking minority member of any request for access to such records.

(d) **Availability of Archived Records.**—The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House rule VII. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of the committee of the need for a committee order pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such House rule, to withhold a record otherwise available.

(e) **Special Rules for Certain Records and Proceedings.**—A stenographic record of a business meeting of the committee or subcommittee shall be kept and thereafter may be published if the chairman of the committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member, determines there is need for such a record. The proceedings of the committee or subcommittee in a closed meeting, evidence or testimony in such meeting, shall not be divulged unless otherwise determined by a majority of the committee or subcommittee.

(f) **Electronic Availability of Committee Publications.**—To the maximum extent feasible, the committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

VI. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) **Authority to Sit and Act.**—For the purpose of carrying out any of its function and duties under House rules X and XI, the committee and each of its subcommittees is authorized (subject to paragraph (b)(1) of this rule)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings, and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents, as it deems necessary. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or any Member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) **Issuance of Subpoenas.**—(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present, as provided in clause 2(m)(3)(A) of House rule XI. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the chairman shall notify all members of the committee of such action.

(2) Notice of a meeting to consider a motion to authorize and issue a subpoena should be given to all members of the committee by 5 p.m. of the day preceding such meeting.

(3) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(4) A subpoena *duces tecum* may specify terms of return other than at meeting or hearing of the committee or subcommittee authorizing the subpoena.

(c) **Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.**—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon

the completion of his or her testimony before the committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices of the committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees to which he or she is entitled. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington DC, the subpoenaed witness may contact the majority staff director of the committee, or his or her representative, before leaving the hearing room.

VII. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) **Power to Hear.**—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House rule X and XI, the committee and its subcommittees are authorized to sit and hold hearings at any time or place within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned. (See paragraph (a) of committee rule VI and paragraph (f) of committee rule X for provisions relating to subcommittee hearings and meetings.)

(b) **Announcement.**—The chairman of the committee shall after consultation with the ranking minority member of the committee, make a public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any committee hearing at least 1 week before the commencement of the hearing. The chairman of a subcommittee shall schedule a hearing only after consultation with the chairman of the committee and after consultation with the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and the chairmen of the other subcommittees after such consultation with the committee chairman, and shall request the majority staff director to make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of such hearing at least one week before the hearing. If the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee, with concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall request the majority staff director to make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record, and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(c) **Scheduling of Witnesses.**—Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the scheduling of witnesses and determination of the time allowed for the presentation of testimony at hearings shall be at the discretion of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee determines otherwise.

(d) **Written Statement; Oral Testimony.**—(1) Each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee, shall insofar as practicable file with the majority staff director of the committee, at least 2 working days before day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. Witnesses shall provide sufficient copies of their statement for distribution to committee or subcommittee members, staff, and the news media. Insofar as practicable, the committee or subcommittee staff shall distribute such written statements to all members of the committee or subcommittee as soon as they are received as well as any official reports from departments and agencies on such subject matter. All witnesses may be limited in their oral presentations to brief summaries of their statements within the

time allotted to them, at the discretion of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, in light of the nature of the testimony and the length of time available.

(2) As noted in paragraph (a) of committee rule VI, the chairman of the committee or one of its subcommittees, or any Member designated by the chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(3) To the greatest extent practicable, each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony a curriculum vitae and disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years.

(e) Questioning of Witnesses.—Committee or subcommittee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee for that purpose. Each Member so recognized shall be limited to questioning a witness for 5 minutes until such time as each Member of the committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness for 5 minutes; and thereafter the chairman of the committee or subcommittee may limit the time of a further round of questioning after giving due consideration to the importance of the subject matter and the length of time available. All questions put to witnesses shall be germane to the measure or matter under consideration. Unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee determines otherwise, no person shall interrogate witnesses other than committee and subcommittee members.

(f) Extended Questioning for Designated Members.—Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the chairman and ranking minority member may designate an equal number of members from each party to question a witness for a period not longer than 60 minutes.

(g) Witnesses for the Minority.—When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least 1 day of hearing thereon as provided in clause 2(j)(1) of House rule XI.

(h) Summary of Subject Matter.—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the committee shall make available immediately to all members of the committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the chairman of the committee or subcommittee shall, to the extent practicable, make available to the members of the committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter. (See committee rule X(f).)

(i) Participation of Committee Members in Subcommittees.—All members of the committee may attend any subcommittee hearing in accordance with clause 2(g)(2) of House rule XI, but a Member who is not a member of the subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the subcommittee nor offer any amendments or motions and shall not be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum for the subcommittee and may not question witnesses without the unanimous consent of the subcommittee.

(j) Open Hearings.—Each hearing conducted by the committee or subcommittee shall be open to the public, including radio,

television and still photography coverage, except as provided in clause 4 of House rule XI (see also committee rule III (b)). In any event, no Member of the House may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing unless the House by majority vote shall authorize the committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular bill or resolution or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by means of the above procedure.

(k) Hearings and Reports.—(1)(i) The chairman of the committee or subcommittee at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation. A copy of the committee rules (and the applicable provisions of clause 2 of House rule XI, regarding hearing procedures, an excerpt of which appears in appendix A thereto) shall be made available to each witness upon request. Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; but only the full committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(ii) Whenever it is asserted by a member of the committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (j) of this rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The committee or subcommittee shall afford a person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and the committee or subcommittee shall receive and shall dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(iii) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee or subcommittee. In the discretion of the committee or subcommittee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee or subcommittee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearings. A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his or her testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee or subcommittee. (See paragraph (c) of committee rule V.)

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day) in advance of their consideration.

VIII. THE REPORTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Filing of Reports.—The chairman shall report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the committee and shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or other measure to a vote. No bill, resolution, or measure shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee is

actually present. A committee report on any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (not counting days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the majority staff director of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the committee, for the reporting of that bill or resolution. The majority staff director of the committee shall notify the chairman immediately when such a request is filed.

(b) Content of Reports.—Each committee report on any bill or resolution approved by the committee shall include as separately identified sections:

(1) a statement of the intent or purpose of the bill or resolution;

(2) a statement describing the need for such bill or resolution;

(3) a statement of committee and subcommittee consideration of the measure including a summary of amendments and motions offered and the actions taken thereon;

(4) the results of the each record vote on any amendment in the committee and subcommittee and on the motion to report the measure or matter, including the names of those Members and the total voting for and the names of those Members and the total voting against such amendment or motion (See clause 3(b) of House rule XIII);

(5) the oversight findings and recommendations of the committee with respect to the subject matter of the bill or resolution as required pursuant to clause 3(c)(1) of House rule XIII and clause 2(b)(1) of House rule X;

(6) the detailed statement described in section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority (other than continuing appropriations), new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) of such Act, new credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures, except that the estimates with respect to new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) to the appropriate levels under current law;

(7) the estimate of costs and comparison of such estimates, if any, prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with such bill or resolution pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if submitted in timely fashion to the committee;

(8) a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding;

(9) a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution;

(10) an estimate by the committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out such bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and for its authorized duration or for each of the 5 fiscal years following the fiscal year of reporting, whichever period is less (see Rule XIII, clause 3(d)(2), (3) and (h)(2), (3)), together with—

(i) a comparison of these estimates with those made and submitted to the committee by any Government agency when practicable, and

(ii) a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) with appropriate levels under current law (The provisions of this clause do not apply if a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report);

(11) the changes in existing law (if any) shown in accordance with clause 3 of House rule XIII;

(12) the determination required pursuant to section 5(b) of Public Law 92-463, if the legislation reported establishes or authorizes the establishment of an advisory committee; and

(13) the information on Federal and inter-governmental mandates required by section 423(c) and (d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as added by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4).

(14) a statement regarding the applicability of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act, Public Law 104-1.

(c) Supplemental, Minority, or Additional Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any Member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than 2 subsequent calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such date) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member, with the majority staff director of the committee. When time guaranteed by this paragraph has expired (or if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk of the House not later than 1 hour after the expiration of such time. All such views (in accordance with House rule XI, clause 2(1) and House rule XIII, clause 3(a)(1)), as filed by one or more members of the committee, shall be included within and made a part of the report filed by the committee with respect to that bill or resolution.

(d) Printing of Reports.—The report of the committee on the measure or matter noted in paragraph (a) above shall be printed in a single volume, which shall:

(1) include all supplemental, minority or additional views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and

(2) bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under House rule XII, clause 3(a)(1)) are included as part of the report.

(e) Immediate Printing; Supplemental Reports.—Nothing in this rule shall preclude—

(1) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by paragraph (c), or

(2) the filing by the committee of any supplemental report on any bill or resolution that may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the committee on that bill or resolution.

(f) Availability of Printed Hearing Records.—If hearings have been held on any reported bill or resolution, the committee shall make every reasonable effort to have the record of such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such bill or resolution by the House. Each printed hearing of the committee or any of its subcommittees shall include a record of the attendance of the Members.

(g) Committee Prints.—All committee or subcommittee prints or other committee or subcommittee documents, other than reports or prints of bills, that are prepared for public distribution shall be approved by the chairman of the committee or the committee prior to public distribution.

(h) Post Adjournment Filing of Committee Reports.—(1) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report approved by the committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to

file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 7 calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

(2) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, the chairman of the committee may file at any time with the Clerk the committee's activity report for that Congress pursuant to clause 1(d)(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives without the approval of the committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least 7 calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.

IX. OTHER COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(a) Oversight Plan.—Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the chairman shall convene the committee in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress. Such plans shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Government Reform and to the Committee on House Administration. In developing such plans the committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

(1) consult with other committees of the House that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction, with the objective of ensuring that such laws, programs, or agencies are reviewed in the same Congress and that there is a maximum of coordination between such committees in the conduct of such reviews; and such plans shall include an explanation of what steps have been and will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(2) review specific problems with Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals; and

(3) give priority consideration to including in its plans the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority;

(4) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review at least once every 10 years.

The committee and its appropriate subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as provided in clause 2(d) of House rule X. The committee shall include in the report filed pursuant to clause 1(d) of House rule XI a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee under clause 2(d) of House rule X, a summary of actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the committee and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(b) Annual Appropriations.—The committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. The committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) Budget Act Compliance: Views and Estimates (See appendix B).—By February 25 each year and after the President submits a budget under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the committee shall, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year (under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974—see appendix B) that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Act Compliance: Recommended Changes.—Whenever the committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (See appendix B).

(e) Conference Committees.—Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the chairman shall, after consultation with the ranking minority member, determine the number of conferees the chairman deems most suitable and then recommend to the Speaker as conferees, in keeping with the number to be appointed by the Speaker as provided in House rule I, clause 11, the names of those members of the committee of not less than a majority who generally supported the House position and who were primarily responsible for the legislation. The chairman shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include those members of the committee who were the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House and such other committee members of the majority party as the chairman may designate in consultation with the members of the majority party. Such recommendations shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority party members to minority party members on the committee. In making recommendations of minority party members as conferees, the chairman shall consult with the ranking minority member of the committee.

X. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Number and Composition.—There shall be such subcommittees as specified in paragraph (c) of this rule. Each of such subcommittees shall be composed of the number of members set forth in paragraph (c) of this rule, including ex officio members.

The chairman may create additional subcommittees of an ad hoc nature as the chairman determines to be appropriate subject to any limitations provided for in the House rules. The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee serve as ex officio members of the subcommittees. (See paragraph (e) of this rule).

(b) Ratios.—On each subcommittee, there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be consistent with the ratio on the full committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included the ex officio members of the subcommittees and ratios below reflect that fact.

(c) Jurisdiction.—Each subcommittee shall have the following general jurisdiction and number of members:

Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry (15 members, 8 majority, 7 minority).—Agency oversight, review and analysis, special investigations, food stamps, nutrition and consumer programs, forestry in general, forest reserves other than those created from the public domain, plant pesticides, quarantine, adulteration of seeds, and insect pests.

Conservation, Credit, Rural Development, and Research (17 members, 9 majority, 8 minority).—Soil, water, and resource conservation, small watershed program, agricultural credit, rural development, rural electrification, energy and biobased energy production, farm security and family farming matters, agricultural research, education, and extension services.

General Farm Commodities and Risk Management (37 members, 19 majority, 18 minority).—Program and markets related to cotton, cotton seed, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, oilseeds, rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, the Commodity Credit Corporation, crop insurance, commodity exchanges, and biotechnology.

Livestock and Horticulture (19 members, 10 majority, 9 minority).—Livestock, dairy, poultry, meat, seafood and seafood products, inspection, marketing and promotion of such commodities, aquaculture, animal welfare, grazing, fruits and vegetables, and marketing orders.

Specialty Crops and Foreign Agriculture Programs (19 members, 10 majority, 9 minority).—Peanuts, sugar, tobacco, honey and bees, marketing orders related to such commodities, foreign agricultural assistance, and trade promotion programs, generally.

(d) Referral of Legislation.—

(1)(a) In general.—All bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks after being referred to the committee. After consultation with the ranking minority member, the chairman may determine that the committee will consider certain bills, resolutions, or other matters.

(b) Trade Matters.—Unless action is otherwise taken under subparagraph (3), bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the committee relating to foreign agriculture, foreign food or commodity assistance, and foreign trade and marketing issues will be considered by the committee.

(2) The chairman, by a majority vote of the committee, may discharge a subcommittee from further consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the subcommittee and have such bill, resolution or other matter considered by the committee. The committee having referred a bill, resolution, or other matter to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may discharge such subcommittee from further consideration thereof at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(3) Unless the committee, a quorum being present, decides otherwise by a majority vote, the chairman may refer bills, resolutions, legislation or other matters not specifically within the jurisdiction of a subcommittee, or that is within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee, jointly or exclusively as the chairman deems appropriate, including concurrently to the subcommittees with jurisdiction, sequentially to the subcommittees with jurisdiction (subject to any time limits deemed appropriate), divided by subject matter among the subcommittees with jurisdiction, or to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the chairman for the purpose of considering the matter and reporting to the committee thereon, or make such other provisions deemed appropriate.

(e) Service on subcommittees.—(1) The chairman and the ranking minority member shall serve as ex officio members of all subcommittees and shall have the right to vote on all matters before the subcommittees. The chairman and the ranking minority member may not be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

(2) Any member of the committee who is not a member of the subcommittee may have the privilege of sitting and nonparticipatory attendance at subcommittee hearings in accordance with clause 2(g)(2) of House rule XI. Such member may not:

(i) vote on any matter;

(ii) be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum for any motion, vote, or other subcommittee action;

(iii) participate in questioning a witness under the 5-minute rule, unless permitted to do so by the subcommittee chairman or a majority of the subcommittee a quorum being present;

(iv) raise points of order; or

(v) offer amendments or motions.

(f) Subcommittee Hearings and Meetings.—

(1) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and make recommendations to the committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction after consultation by the subcommittee chairmen with the committee chairman. (See committee rule VII.)

(2) After consultation with the committee chairman, subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their subcommittees and shall request the majority staff director to make any announcement relating thereto. (See committee rule VII(b).) In setting the dates, the committee chairman and subcommittee chairman shall consult with other subcommittee chairmen and relevant committee and subcommittee ranking minority members in an effort to avoid simultaneously scheduling committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings to the extent practicable.

(3) Notice of all subcommittee meetings shall be provided to the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee by the majority staff director.

(4) Subcommittees may hold meetings or hearings outside of the House if the chairman of the committee and other subcommittee chairmen and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee is consulted in advance to ensure that there is no scheduling problem. However, the majority of the committee may authorize such meeting or hearing.

(5) The provisions regarding notice and the agenda of committee meetings under committee rule II(a) and special or additional meetings under committee rule II(b) shall apply to subcommittee meetings.

(6) If a vacancy occurs in a subcommittee chairmanship, the chairman may set the dates for hearings and meetings of the subcommittee during the period of vacancy. The chairman may also appoint an acting subcommittee chairman until the vacancy is filled.

(g) Subcommittee Action.—(1) Any bill, resolution, recommendation, or other matter forwarded to the committee by a subcommittee shall be promptly forwarded by the subcommittee chairman or any subcommittee member authorized to do so by the subcommittee.

(2) Upon receipt of such recommendation, the majority staff director of the committee shall promptly advise all members of the committee of the subcommittee action.

(3) The committee shall not consider any matters recommended by subcommittees until 2 calendar days have elapsed from the date of action, unless the chairman or a majority of the committee determines otherwise.

(h) Subcommittee Investigations.—No investigation shall be initiated by a subcommittee without the prior consultation with the chairman of the committee or a majority of the committee.

XI. COMMITTEE BUDGET, STAFF, AND TRAVEL

(a) Committee Budget.—The chairman, in consultation with the majority members of the committee, and the minority members of the committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget for each session of the Congress. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the committee and subcommittees. After consultation with the ranking minority member, the chairman shall include an amount budgeted to minority members for staff under their direction and supervision. Thereafter, the chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated committee budget, and shall take whatever action is necessary to have such budget duly authorized by the House.

(b) Committee Staff.—(1) The chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical employees of the committee not assigned to the minority. The professional and clerical staff of the committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate. (See House rule X, clause 9).

(2) The ranking minority member of the committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(3) From the funds made available for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to any primary or additional expense resolution, the chairman shall ensure that each subcommittee is adequately funded and staffed to discharge its responsibilities and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff (See House rule X, clause 6(d)).

(c) Committee Travel.—(1) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of committee members and committee staff regarding domestic and foreign travel (See House rule XI, clause 2(n) and House rule X, clause 8 (reprinted in appendix A)). Official travel for any Member or any committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the chairman for any committee Member and any committee staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee and its subcommittees and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following:

(i) The purpose of the official travel;

(ii) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;

(iii) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and

(iv) The names of members and committee staff seeking authorization.

(2) In the case of official travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to the committee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the full committee chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the applicable subcommittee chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated in clause (1).

(3) Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the committee chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

(4) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories or possessions. No appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of the committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose; and the following conditions shall apply with respect to their use of such currencies:

(i) No Member or employee of the committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law; and

(ii) Each Member or employee of the committee shall make an itemized report to the chairman within 60 days following the completion of travel showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose, and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

XII. AMENDMENT OF RULES

These rules may be amended by a majority vote of the committee. A proposed change in these rules shall not be considered by the committee as provided in clause 2 of House rule XI, unless written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each committee Member 2 legislative days in advance of the date on which the matter is to be considered. Any such change in the rules of the committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after its approval.

□ 1315

PAYING DOWN THE PUBLIC DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last night we heard a new President talk about some of the priorities of this country and some of the potential problems with the economy which could eventually affect jobs, not only the number of jobs, but the kind of incomes that are offered for those jobs.

To me the important thing is not whether or not we have a tax cut. To me I think the most important thing we can do to strengthen the economy is to hold down the increase in Federal Government spending. We have seen a Federal Government over the years that has ballooned in size, and the political situation is that when Members of Congress, both the House and the Senate, come up with new programs, new spending, take home pork-barrel projects, they end up on television, the front page of papers and it is announced on the radio; and it probably increases their chances of being re-elected.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is having a government growing bigger and bigger, which is bad for the economy when we take more and more money out of worker's pockets and send it to Washington; but the problem is also taking away the empowerment from individuals and sending it to Washington, so Washington ends up with more rules and more governing of your lives and how you live it and take care of your family. I see that moving the question of how big should government be to the top of my personal list.

Now the question is: In a situation now where we have more money coming into government than is currently used or is currently anticipated of being used over the next 10 years, what do we do with those extra dollars.

What happened last year is we increased discretionary spending by approximately 8 percent. The three bills that we finished in December had an increase of almost 14 percent. So government and the tendency for government to get bigger and bigger and control more and more of our lives is very real.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about this chart that I have beside me that relates to a lot of talk these days about debt, about paying down the debt. There are three parts to the \$5.7 trillion of total public debt in this country. And the three elements that make up the total of \$5.7 trillion are:

The debt held by the public, \$3.4 trillion. This is the Treasury paper that is loaned out, that is borrowing money for government needs; and so I call it the Wall Street debt.

The other debt is the debt to approximately 119 trust funds, that is about \$1.2 trillion; and the debt to the Social Security trust fund, and that is now \$1.1 trillion.

So when people talk, when Washington talks about paying down the public debt, they are talking about borrowing money from Social Security trust funds and the other trust funds and using those dollars to pay down the debt held by the public.

Let me briefly go through that again. There is extra money coming into Social Security right now, approximately \$150 billion that Social Security taxes will bring in more than is required to send out immediately for Social Security benefits. So what do you do with

that \$150 billion. Mr. Speaker, we have said look, we are going to take those dollars and write out an IOU and we are going to use that to pay down the so-called Wall Street debt, the debt held by the public.

But over the years, what is anticipated is the total debt, the total debt, the total public debt subject to the debt limit under law is not going to go down. All we do is increase the size of the debt to Social Security, increase the size of the debt to the other 118 trust funds that we have, the largest being civil service, veterans, et cetera, and we decrease the amount of debt held by the public. There are some 20- and 30-year bills out here that would be very difficult to bid up and pay down so we are saying now you can only go so far in paying down the public debt.

Mr. Speaker, the question is what do we do with the extra surplus dollars coming out of the Federal Government. The danger is if we leave this money, if you will, on the counter, available for politicians to spend, the tendency is to spend that extra money.

Mr. Speaker, let me give one example of our trying, our effort. In 1997, with the caps on spending that we set in 1997 and we passed into law, passed by this House, passed by the Senate, signed by the President, that we were going to limit how much discretionary funding we spent over the next 5 years; if we had stuck to those spending caps through those years, that level of spending that is going to exist for the next 10 years that were talked about last night, that we talk about in the 10-year budget, that we talk about in the 10-year savings, if we had stuck to those caps that we set for ourselves instead of violating those caps, we would have spending over the next 10 years that is \$1.7 trillion less than what we anticipate for spending because of the new spending levels and the giant increases in spending every year. That could double the tax cut.

One way to help make sure that Washington does not spend that money is to say look, let us set some of this money aside to do nothing except pay down part of that debt held by the public. So even though we borrow some money from Social Security and the other trust funds, at least we do not expand government spending, we use it to pay down the debt held by the public.

Mr. Speaker, the other way is to get some of that money out of town. You would do that by a tax reduction. So can we have the kind of tax reduction that is going to increase fairness, a kind of tax reduction that is going to stimulate the economy during this downswing or at least leveling off of the economy? The answer is absolutely, yes.

There are two ways that we can be significant in helping for this economic recovery in the short term. One is lowering interest rates. Alan Greenspan and the Fed can do that by issuing a rule on what the discount rate is for interest. That lowers interest for everybody.

The other way is government can start reducing the bidding up of available dollars. In other words, paying down the Federal debt to leave more money available for everybody else. So as you decrease the demand for that money, then interest rates are also going to tend to go down.

Let me show my colleagues this next chart. This is what has happened to the total public debt. The public debt is defined in law as the total debt, public debt, subject to the debt limit that includes what we are borrowing from the trust funds in addition to the Treasury paper, the Treasury notes that we are issuing.

As my colleagues see, we did very well from 1940 to about 1982. In 1982, the debt of this country just expanded by leaps and bounds. And how bad is going into public debt? The reason the debt was increased is because, politically, it is easier to increase borrowing than it is to go out and raise taxes.

So to expand government, a decision was made to increase borrowing. So we substantially increase the borrowing, making it tough for our kids and our grandkids because someday, somehow, somewhere, future generations are going to have to pay back this debt, whether it is an obligation to Social Security, whether it is an obligation to Medicare, or whether it is an obligation to the Treasury bills where government has borrowed money.

The next chart sort of starts relating to a particular interest of mine, and that is Social Security. What do we do about the problem of Social Security when the baby boomers retire. They start retiring 8 years from now, and they go out of the, if you will, the mode of paying in their FICA taxes to support Social Security; and they become recipients as they retire. Social Security is going to start, if you will, going broke, start having to have less dollars coming in in taxes than is needed to pay benefits.

It is estimated by Greenspan and others that the unfunded liability of Social Security right now is \$9 trillion; that we would have to come up with \$9 trillion today to put it in a savings account earning an interest rate of at least 2.2 percent to accommodate keeping our promise to future retirees.

So if we simply continue to borrow Social Security dollars and other trust fund dollars to pay down the debt held by the public, this represents the debt held by the public when the baby boomers retire, and we start needing that money to pay benefits again, then we substantially increase our borrowing to start paying back some of the money. So it is just a temporary downswing and then a giant increase in the debt that will be required if we continue to borrow money in the future.

Back to this chart. So if my colleagues can visualize, if my colleagues can visualize a projection of the increase in debt up till this year, what we are looking at if we borrow money from Social Security and write out an

IOU and then pay back the debt, we would have a downswing. But then it would go dramatically upward to increase the debt of the country.

I am a farmer from Michigan. It has always been the tradition for farmers to try to pay off some of the mortgage, to pay it down so that their kids could have a little better chance. In this body, we are not doing our job. We are increasing the debt. We are increasing the obligation to our kids and our grandkids.

Then let me go over this last chart. The President last night suggested maybe some private investment. A lot of people have said, well, gosh, how can one talk about equity investments when the stock market is so volatile right now? What about the downswings?

This chart that I made up represents what has happened to stock investments in the last 100 years. Some downswings, definitely downswings, up, down, up, down, up, down. But with a long-term investment, there has never been a 12-year period where stocks did not have a positive return.

So if one is going to put some of that money into some kind of an equity investment, then the only way it is reasonable, is if one starts talking to younger workers of America, number one; number two, you say one can have the option. One can have some of this money if one puts it into an IRA type investment for one's retirement.

There is going to be limits on where one can invest that money. It is not going to be a situation where some snake-oil salesman can say, look, put your money with me, and then we will double with it. It is going to be limited investments, such as 401(k)s, such as the Thrift Savings accounts that Federal Government employees have. Probably there is also going to be an obligation that half of it or 40 percent or a certain amount goes into bonds or interest-bearing accounts. So only part of that investment can go into growth funds or equity investments.

I think the important thing to realize is the comparison of the average of 6.7 percent a year return on equities as compared to what you are going to get from Social Security. Right now, if one is an average Social Security recipient retiree, one is getting back 1.7 percent return on the money that one and one's employer paid into Social Security.

So then the logical question is, can we do better than a 1.7 percent return? The answer of course is, if one has checked one's CDs or checked most any savings account or checked the school loans that are tax free, there are a lot of ways that we can do much better than a 1.7 percent return that one is going to get from Social Security.

I have got a chart that I will show my colleagues a little bit later; that the average retiree starting next year is going to have to live 22 years after they retire simply to break even on the money that they have sent into Social Security. Social Security is not a good investment.

Ben Snyder is a page helping me put up these charts. Ben is from Northwestern Pennsylvania. We have a page program. Everybody should know and maybe start applying for a page job. It is very interesting. I think we have got about 80 total pages. They come during their junior year in high school, and they work like heck. They get up, I think, at 5:30 in the morning to accommodate both going to school and working as a page in the United States Congress.

□ 1330

This pie chart represents how we are now spending money. The largest piece of pie, if that is visible, roughly 20 percent, is what is being paid out in Social Security. Social Security is the largest Federal Government expenditure and it is growing. Medicare is growing faster. If we go ahead with prescription drug coverage to add to the cost of Medicare, then we are looking at a Medicare expense that could very easily equal the cost of Social Security within the next 50 years.

We argue in this Chamber a good part of the year over discretionary spending. There are 13 appropriation bills. Twelve of those appropriation bills represent 19 percent. The 13th appropriation bill is defense. Defense, by itself, represents 17 percent. In both cases that is still smaller than what is being paid out in Social Security.

So how do we fix the problem when we know eventually that we are going to run out of tax money coming in for Social Security? One possible recourse is to increase taxes on workers. One possibility is to reduce benefits. I do not think either one of those options is acceptable and should not even be considered.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt created the Social Security program over 6 decades ago, he wanted it to be sort of a part of a three-legged stool, where there would be private pensions, personal savings, plus Social Security. So instead of people going over the hill after the Great Depression to the poor house, the Congress passed a law saying, look, we are going to have forced savings and we are going to take some money out of taxpayers' paychecks while they are working to ensure that they have a little Social Security when they retire. That is the program that we have been operating under since 1934.

Right now, Social Security is a system stretched to its limits. There are 78 million baby boomers who begin retiring 7 years from now. They go out of the paying-in mode and into the recipient or taking-money-out-of-Social Security mode. Social Security spending exceeds tax revenues starting in 2015. Social Security trust funds go broke technically in 2037. We are going to have a new trustee's report soon, and that might even go up to 2040.

The question is, with all of this money, the \$1.1 trillion so far, and by that year it will be another \$4 trillion,

how does government pay back this money? Maybe there are three options, maybe four: we can increase taxes again on workers or on the general public; we can cut other benefit programs or cut Social Security benefits; we can dramatically increase borrowing to put this country further in debt and put our kids and our grandkids at greater jeopardy and also risk economic development in this country with that kind of negative savings; we can start looking at a fix for the program now. And that is what we should be doing.

I was encouraged that President Clinton said, "Let us put Social Security first," but he did not come up with a bill. I was encouraged last night that this President said, "Let us give a priority to Social Security." But what I wonder and am concerned with regarding this commission is does that just put off the question into the future. I would hope we could move aggressively ahead.

We have Democrat Senators, like Senator Moynihan, Senator KERRY, Democrats in the House, like the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), and a lot of Republicans that have come up with proposals on how we can keep Social Security solvent. But, Mr. Speaker, here is what everybody should remember: that the longer we put off the decision on fixing Social Security, the more dramatic and drastic those changes are going to have to be. So the quicker we do it, the better. So let us move ahead. If it is a commission, hopefully we can move quickly.

Insolvency is certain. We know how many people there are, and we know when they are going to retire: 62, 65 and, in some cases, 67. We know that people will live longer in retirement.

I chaired the Social Security task force, a bipartisan task force, made up of Republicans and Democrats. We ended up, after hearing all of the testimony, agreeing on 18 different parts of the solution that both Republicans and Democrats could agree to. But on the part of living longer, I wanted to mention what some of the medical profession were suggesting in terms of our longevity, our long life-span. They suggest that within 20 to 25 years, anybody that wants to live to be 100 years old will have that option. Within 30 to 35 years, anybody that wants to live to be 120 years old could very well have that option.

What does that do to an individual's personal savings now? Is there going to be enough money in their savings accounts to accommodate any kind of a decent retirement if they are to live that extra 20 years or 30 years over the average today? And what is it going to do to programs that industry has that have guaranteed a fixed income on retirement? It is going to be tremendously expensive. What is it going to do to Social Security and Medicare? A tremendous imposition, a tremendous danger of asking American taxpayers to dig deeper into their pockets in the

future to accommodate that growing senior population.

The last point. Taxes will not cover benefits starting in 2015, and the shortfalls will add up to \$120 trillion between 2015 and 2075; \$120 trillion more is going to be required over and above what is coming in from the payroll tax. One hundred twenty trillion dollars in the future dollars is the same way as expressing the current \$9 trillion unfunded liability that we need today to put into an investment account to return at least a 2.2 percent interest rate to accommodate future retirees.

Here is part of the problem: there are fewer workers. It is a program that was designed in 1934 to be a pay-as-you-go program. Like a chain letter, it depended on expansion. It depended on more and more workers paying in part of their payroll tax to accommodate retirees. In 1940, for example, we had 38 workers paying in their Social Security tax for every retiree. In 1940, 38 workers paying in their Social Security tax for every retiree.

Today, it is down to three workers, working with that increased tax and paying in their Social Security tax to accommodate every one retiree. The estimate is that by 2025 there will be just two workers. Because people are living longer, because the birthrate went down substantially after the baby boomers, and the life-span is dramatically increasing, there are fewer workers. So we have fewer workers and more retirees, which makes it tough on those two guys left that are going to end up having to pay that kind of tax, especially if we do not start planning now for the long-term solvency of Social Security.

This represents the long-term solvency up until 1975. Because we increased taxes on Social Security substantially in 1983, the so-called Greenspan Commission in 1983 got together as a commission, what we are talking about now, and they decided to do two things: reduce benefits and increase taxes. They increased taxes so dramatically that there has been a huge surplus since that time coming in from Social Security taxes over and above what was needed for paying out benefits. And let us remind ourselves that it is a pay-as-you-go program. Most of that money comes in at the end of the month; and within the next week, most of the money is sent out in terms of paying benefits for existing retirees. So a huge imposition.

The red part of this chart represents the \$120 trillion that Social Security is going to be short of paying benefits over and above what is coming in in Social Security taxes. So I should make my point, Mr. Speaker, and the point is let us not waste this short-term opportunity that we have to make some use of this money to start getting a better return on that money coming in.

There is no Social Security account with our name on it. I have made maybe between 200, 250 speeches around

the United States and a lot of people think somehow that there is an entitlement there, that there is an account with their name on it which they are entitled to. This is a quote from the President's Office of Management and Budget and it says: "These trust fund balances are available to finance future benefit payments and other trust fund expenditures, but only in a book-keeping sense. They are claims on the Treasury that, when redeemed, will have to be financed by raising taxes, borrowing from the public, or reducing benefits or other expenditures."

That is the problem. A lot of people, say, "Well, we have a trust fund that is going to take care of us until 2035, maybe 2040 when the trustee's report comes out. The question is where does the money come from? The money is gone. Over the last 40 years we have taken the extra Social Security surplus and spent it on other programs, which have almost become entitlements.

So it increases the size of government and perpetuates itself because on almost every new spending that is developed there now becomes an interest group, a special interest group, that starts doing everything they can to lobby Congress to continue that spending. And if we continue it the second year, then there is a feeling, well, we are entitled to it. So a strong public political pressure to continue that spending. That is one of the problems that we have seen in this country, is that government has continued to grow.

The public debt now, as I mentioned earlier, is \$3.4 trillion. So what we hear is the suggestion that if we pay down this \$3.4 trillion it will accommodate the \$120 trillion over the next 75 years, or the \$46.6 trillion over the next 55, 56 years. The fact is that that little block of money, or the interest savings, worse yet, the interest savings that we save from paying off this \$3.4 trillion is going to somehow accommodate the shortfall that we are facing in Social Security.

Some have suggested economic growth will help take care of the Social Security problem. Not so. Because there is a direct relation between the wages we make and the taxes we pay in, in relation to the benefits we will ultimately receive, short-term economic growth and increased wages means that in the short run there is extra money coming into the Social Security Trust Fund; but in the long run, when eventually that person retires, their entitlement for benefits is going to be significantly larger. We increase benefits not based on inflation increases but based on wage inflation. So at some point it ends up catching up with us and simply costing more.

Let me just read through this chart. Social Security benefits are indexed to wage growth. When the economy grows, workers pay more in taxes but also will earn more in benefits when they retire. Growth makes the numbers look better currently now, but

leaves a larger hole to fill later. And the administration has used these short-term advantages, I think, over the last 8 years, to do nothing. Very disappointing.

What I have decided, Mr. Speaker, I have decided that it is going to take the bully pulpit of the President; it is going to take that information going out to America so more and more people know the seriousness of the Social Security problem.

Medicare is also going broke, but right now we are talking about adding a prescription drug coverage to Medicare. There is no question a lot of people need that prescription drug benefit. But, again, it is like a cargo ship that is already overloaded that we know if we are not careful it is going to sink, and yet we are adding more cargo to that ship.

□ 1345

I hope we are very, very careful in the way we design any kind of a prescription drug program or any kind of benefit expansion, whether it is Social Security or Medicare or any of the other benefits. We should not be allowed to do that in any way that simply says that we will borrow more money later or we will tax the younger generation later when we need it or we will pretend that we are going to cut other benefits. My guess is that we do not have the intestinal fortitude to cut Social Security benefits or Medicare benefits significantly or any other government expenditures to accommodate the need in the future.

The biggest risk is doing nothing at all. Social Security has a total unfunded liability of over \$9 trillion. The Social Security trust fund contains nothing but IOUs and to keep paying promised Social Security benefits, the payroll tax will have to be increased by nearly 50 percent or benefits will have to be cut 30 percent. That is just in the next 30 or 40 years.

Here is the average return on what you get on Social Security. Over the last 25 years, the average return on equities, for example, combined with some kind of investment in interest income, such as bonds or other securities, has been 6.7 percent over the last 100 years. It has been approximately 7 percent over the last 25 years. The real return of Social Security is less than 2 percent, or 1.7 percent for most workers, it shows a negative return for some, compared to over 7 percent for the market. Some minority groups and some people that are put in unhealthy environments in their working lives end up dying earlier, so they end up paying into Social Security but never getting anything back really. For example, a young black male, because their life expectancy is earlier than even when they start drawing benefits, is going to have a negative return on average for what they and their employer are putting into Social Security. The average again is 1.7 percent and the market for the last 25 years has given a return of 7 percent.

Even those who oppose PRAs, personal retirement accounts, agree that they offer more retirement security. This is a letter written by Senator BARBARA BOXER and DIANNE FEINSTEIN and Senator TED KENNEDY to then President Clinton. They said, "Millions of our constituents will receive higher retirement benefits from their current public pensions than they would under Social Security."

What we did in 1934 is we left it an option to local government and to State government whether they wanted to participate in the Social Security program or whether they wanted to have their own payroll deduction with their own investments.

The U.S. trails other countries in terms of coming up with some programs that are owned by the worker, that they have control over.

Let me just point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Supreme Court on two decisions now has said that there is no entitlement to Social Security. Social Security is a tax on one hand that Congress has passed and the President has signed and the benefit package is simply another benefit package that is not related and otherwise no obligation on the part of government. So government can change any time they want to. When we ran into problems in 1977, when we ran into problems in 1983, in both of those situations government made the decision to lower benefits and increase taxes. I see that as a danger but I see it as a plus if we can have a personal retirement savings account that is in the control of the individual where politicians cannot, if you will, mess around with them in future years.

I see an absolute in our Social Security Task Force that I chaired. We had different vendors come in suggesting that they could guarantee a return much higher than the 1.7 percent that Social Security has, a guaranteed return with part of the investment in equities. With that guarantee you have a little less risk but like in our thrift savings account for the Federal Government, our thrift savings account gives individual Federal employees the option of putting some of the money in index stocks or index bonds or Treasury paper. And so you have some choice but it is limited to more safe investments. If we have a Social Security account, I visualize that as having similar characteristics where you would have a limit on where you could invest that money and a requirement that a certain percentage go into securities that would be interest-bearing and absolute. Look at what can be paid at your local bank on a CD or a government savings bond or any kind of investments that are available out there and very secure in terms of interest, none of which are as low as the 1.7 percent.

This just says that in the 18 years since Chile offered the PRAs, 95 percent of the Chilean workers have created accounts. They have their own passbook. Their average rate of return

has been 11.3 percent a year. British workers chose PRAs with 10 percent returns. I was over in Europe representing what our country's public pension program was, and I was surprised to learn that so many countries around the world are so much further ahead in the private investments that give a much greater retirement benefit package than our current Social Security plan does in this country.

For this chart we came up with a dollar amount of \$58,475. If the total family income were this \$58,000, the return on a PRA is even better. We broke it down into 20 years, 30 years and 40 years, with a decision of whether or not to invest 2 percent of the money, 6 percent of the money or 10 percent of the money. You can see if you go all the way on purple, invest it in a working career for 40 years, you end up putting 10 percent of your money in for 40 years, it ends up being \$1,389,000. This is the magic of compound interest. It is another demonstration that you cannot just go in and out of the market. It has got to be more of a long term.

There has never been any period in American history, even around the greatest recession and depression, any 15-year period anywhere you want to put it on the map that has not shown a positive return in equities. For example, if you have 40 percent of your money in investment accounts and not more than 60 percent in equities and you left that money in for 35 years, guess how bad the market would have to drop for you to be worse off than Social Security. The stock market would have to drop 100 percent. That is, of course, never going to happen. It is never going to go to zero. That is because even the 40 percent that are in investment funds are going to end up giving you more than you are going to end up with Social Security.

This is my legislation for Social Security, and I am just going to briefly go through the highlights of the bill. When I first came to Congress in 1993, I wrote my first Social Security bill. I have written three Social Security bills now in each of the last three sessions. They have all been scored to keep Social Security solvent. I have spent a lot of time because I think it is a very, very important program, and I think the consequences of doing nothing, of continuing to put this off, are going to tremendously jeopardize future retirees and going to put a huge burden on future workers. The bill that I introduced, the Solvency Act for 2000, allows workers to invest a portion of their Social Security taxes in their own personal retirement savings account, the PRSAs that start at 2.5 percent of wages and gradually over the next 50 years increase that amount. We do not touch, nor does any proposal that has been introduced in Congress, touch any part of Social Security that is designed as an insurance program for disability and survivors. Nobody is talking about doing anything with that program. That would continue totally

to be a Federal Government program to ensure against disability on the job and the need of survivors if something happened to that particular worker.

My bill does not increase taxes. It repeals the Social Security earnings test for someone 62 years old. It gives workers the choice to retire as early as 59½ years old, and as late as 70. In my proposal, which interestingly I use the word actuarially sound, it does not cost any more to tell a person, Look, if you want to put off your benefits after age 65, we will increase future benefits 8 percent a year in what you otherwise would have gotten from Social Security for every year that you put off retiring. If you wanted to put off the whole 5 years, you could have a 40 percent increase in benefits. It is actuarially balanced simply because your life expectancy, some people might die at 69 or 70, on the average it is not going to cost any more if we allow people to put off their retirement. More and more seniors are in good health and are willing to continue working and that should be a flexible program of choice that is available.

My bill that I introduced this last session takes a portion of the on-budget surplus over the next 10 years. It takes \$800 billion over and above the Social Security surplus. So we go into the, if you will, on-budget surplus, some of the surplus that we are talking about. Remember now, this is a pay-as-you-go program. The money comes in, most of it goes out by the end of the week that it comes in, so how do you change that to allow some real investments, some personal investments? That is the cost of transition. To accommodate that cost of transition, to put the money in accounts that are going to give a better return than Social Security does by far, then you need some extra money. Part of that is going to be the Social Security surplus money, but in addition, it is going to take money from the general fund surplus.

So when you hear Washington talk about paying down the debt in the next 10 years, again the debt they are talking about is not the total debt. The debt they are talking about is the Treasury bills, the Treasury paper debt. Here again, the only way that is going to be paid down is if you take the Social Security surplus dollars, write an IOU and use that money to pay down the other debt. By definition, that means that if you are using that money to pay down the Treasury bill debt, you are not using that money to accommodate a transition so that we can have a Social Security program that is going to be solved forever.

I resist and I urge my colleagues and the White House to not suggest that we are going to pay down the debt held by the public over the next 10 years, because by definition that means that we are not going to solve Social Security.

My bill uses the capital market investment to increase the Social Security rate of return, and it is inter-

esting, when I wrote this it was 1.8 percent, today it is 1.7 percent, that workers are now receiving from Social Security. Over time, PRSAs grow and the Social Security fixed benefit is reduced. It indexes future benefit increases to the cost of living increases instead of wage growth. Future benefits would be indexed and increased to a COLA that represents inflation rather than the higher increase due to inflation. That goes a long way in solving the problem.

This is another way of representing that Social Security is a bad investment. To get back what you and your employer put in, or what you put in if you are a private business, in 1940 you had to stay alive 2 months after you retired to get everything back you had put in. By 1960, you had to stay alive 2 years to get everything back. Today when you retire, you have to live 23 years after you retire to break even getting the money back that you and your employer put into Social Security. Not a good investment. We can do better.

This represents what this government has done on tax increases when we have gotten into trouble, Mr. Speaker, in past years. In 1940, the Social Security rate was 2 percent. The employer paid 1 percent, the employee paid 1 percent on the first \$3,000. The maximum payment for both employee and employer was \$60. In 1960, we raised the rate to 6 percent. We raised the base to \$4,800 for a maximum payment, employer and employee, of \$288. In 1980, we jumped it to 10.16 percent of the first \$26,000. And, of course, after the 1983 changes, we are up to 12.4 percent on the first \$78,000. That is about a \$10,000 a year payment going into Social Security. The danger is, is what is going to happen in this line and in this line if we do not do anything to fix Social Security and if we put it off, then the likelihood is, is that we are going to put the imposition of more taxes on the American worker to accommodate those existing retirees.

With those tax increases, here is the situation that we have found ourselves in. Now 78 percent of families pay more in the payroll tax than they do in the income tax.

□ 1400

So part of the discussion on a tax cut, how do we accommodate a break for those individuals that pay more in the FICA tax, the payroll withholding tax, than they do in the income tax? My suggestion is that we tell these workers that if they want, it is their choice, but if they want, they can take a part of their Social Security tax and invest it in an IRA, to ultimately increase their retirement benefits.

So I would like to see that part of this tax package that starts that opportunity with the limitation on safe investments, with a requirement that a certain amount go into interest-bearing accounts.

There are six principles of saving Social Security: Protect current and fu-

ture beneficiaries; allow freedom of choice; preserve the safety net; make Americans better off, not worse off; and create a fully funded system; and no tax increases.

Again, if I come back to my concern of the danger of increasing spending and almost demanding that this body is faced with the kind of lobbyists and special interest pressure to continue that expanded spending, expanding the spending of the Federal Government is the greatest negative, the greatest potential to making our economy worse, than almost anything else we can do.

When we talk about this tax increase, we talk about a situation where this tax increase does not even offset the projected 1993 tax increase. The tax reduction, the tax cut, that President Bush is talking about that our Committee on Ways and Means is taking up tomorrow does not offset those past tax increases.

I think the question we should ask ourselves is, how high should taxes be in the United States? How high should taxes be? And then when we make that decision, we say, look, we do not want them too high. That is going to discourage entrepreneurs. It is going to discourage somebody from going out and getting a second job if they want to do better for their family because government takes more and more of it away. Then after we set that limit, let us discipline ourselves to set priorities on how to spend that amount of money.

There is an unlimited need. We are going to hear Republicans and Democrats suggest that we should not have tax cuts because there are all those needs out there for more government spending. I think this is dangerous. I think we should not let ourselves fall into the trap of trying to fix every problem there is from Washington and simply asking all taxpayers to pay a greater tax on what they might earn.

How would Members react, Mr. Speaker, if they were thinking of starting a new business that would employ workers and give them a good salary if government told them if they are a success we are going to take half of the money that they make and if they fail then tough luck, they do not have any money to send their kids to piano lessons and do not have the money to have a decent vacation? If we increase taxes too high, it is a negative on the economy. If we let the debt grow too much, then it becomes the kind of negative savings that we are seeing in this country.

By the way, this country has a lower savings rate than any other industrial country in the world.

Finishing up, personal retirement accounts, they do not come out of Social Security. They would simply come out of the additional funds that are now coming into government, the so-called surplus. They become part of Social Security retirement benefits. A worker will own his or her own retirement account and it is limited to safe investments that will earn more than the 1.7

percent that we now see as an average return coming back in.

Social Security personal retirement accounts offer more retirement security. For example, if John Doe makes \$36,000 a year, in Social Security he can expect \$1,280 a month in a personal retirement account compared to what has happened in the last 100 years with no more than 60 percent in equities. He would have \$6,514 per month retirement from his PRAs. As I mentioned, States and local governments had the option of going into the Social Security program or doing their own investments. Galveston County, Texas, decided they wanted to do their own investment so they are not paying into Social Security.

Just a comparison in Galveston, death benefits \$253 in Social Security, \$7,500 under the Galveston plan. Social Security benefits for disability, \$1,280; Galveston plan, \$2,749. Social Security payments \$1,280 a month compared to the Galveston plan now paying \$4,790 a month.

I just simply demonstrate this to say that we can do better than the 1.7 percent return we are now getting on Social Security. San Diego did the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude by urging this body to hold the limit on spending. Again, we have tried to set caps on spending. We did that last in 1997 with the 1997 caps on spending. If we would have had the discipline to hold down spending, to do what we said we were going to do when we passed those 1997 caps, the baseline, what is projected for increased spending over the years, that is roughly inflation plus 1 percent, the projected spending if we would have stuck with those caps that we set for ourselves, would be \$1.7 trillion less than is now projected under the new baseline. So we could have doubled the tax cut.

So the danger and the question is, how do we keep government from continuing to grow at the rate that it has been growing? How do we make sure we pay down the total debt of this country, including the debt that is owed to the trust funds, Social Security, Medicare and the other trust funds, to make sure we keep Medicare and Social Security solvent? It is a huge challenge.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time; and I urge the President, I urge my colleagues, to move aggressively to solving Social Security and developing ways that we can discipline ourselves. A lot of this has to come from the White House. Discipline the Federal Government from continuing to increase spending like we have in the past.

PRINTING OF A REVISED EDITION OF "BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, 1870-1989"

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER)

is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this is the last day of Black History Month, a vital commemoration that we celebrate in our Nation each February. I have had the privilege of hosting for 20 years, every year that I have been in Congress, a black history breakfast in my district, to which I have invited extraordinary speakers over the years, including our colleagues, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON); as well as his father; and many other distinguished African Americans and Members of this House.

At the outset, because she has a committee meeting to attend, I would like to yield to one of our newer colleagues but who is not new to the struggle for civil rights in this country and in her city. She is also a leader in her city as a prosecutor and as a judge. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I have to say that in the time that I have been in Congress, although 2 years and 60 days, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) has been one of my finest friends and has given me great instruction and guidance; but I want to be invited to be the speaker at the Black History Month breakfast next year.

Mr. HOYER. I hear the gentlewoman.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution to reprint the book called Black Americans in Congress; and I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), and my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), for their insight and vision to do such a thing.

I rise today to honor the contributions of black Americans in the Congress of the United States. In our collective history, the period of 1865 to 1877 marked reconstruction. The first African-American Member of Congress, Senator Hiram Rhodes Revels from Mississippi, Republican, served in 1870 in the 41st Congress.

Senator Revels was also the first black Member of Congress and the first black Member from Mississippi. Senator Revels began an illustrious tradition that has continued through this day. The History of Blacks in Congress was last published in 1989. It is now time to update this volume to reflect the work of individual Members of Congress, as well as the collective work of the Congressional Black Caucus over the past 12 years.

In the 212 years of congressional history, African-American Members of Congress have shown that effective African-American leadership is more than simple expressiveness. It must deliver substance by opening up opportunities for the poor and powerless. It must enhance race relations but also hold accountable any group or indi-

vidual that may seek to disenfranchise people of color.

Hiram Revels and other 19th and 20th century black Members of Congress worked to ensure that representation of African Americans through the franchise, voting rights. At this point in our history, it is highly significant that we must continue to examine the systematic disenfranchisement of voters, most recently during the 2000 elections.

Most African Americans who aspire to leadership in the post-civil rights era will understand what makes a difference in people's lives: Homes and safe neighborhoods, schools that teach our children, businesses that support economic growth and jobs in our communities, faith and community institutions. These matters are at the heart of much of the work of the Members of Congress, both black and white. But until our society prioritizes fairness, economic stability, health care, security for seniors, and education, advocacy on behalf of the poor and powerless need continue. African-American Members of Congress will continue to strongly advocate to ensure that our society evolves into a more perfect union.

Again, I am so happy to join my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), and my other colleagues as we push to reprint Black Americans in Congress. This time maybe I will get printed in the program since I have managed to make it here, and am blessed to be here.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) for her remarks. She is impossible not to include, Mr. Speaker. She is effervescent, ever-present and ever-ready; and we thank her for her participation.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned that today is the last day of Black History Month. It is appropriate that we look back on this history and we look back with our eyes wide open at the injustices committed on American soil. The stain on our history deserves no defense because it is simply indefensible, but let us take this opportunity today to look back and learn from those who led our Nation out of darkness through the strength of character, through the unbreakable human spirit, through the unending quest for freedom and human dignity and in the words of that great national anthem, "facing the rising sun of their new day begun, let us march until victory is won."

The inspiring lives of our colleagues teach rich lessons for all of us. The inspiring lives of great African Americans do so as well: George Washington Carver; Frederick Douglass; Sojourner Truth; Harriet Tubman; W.E.B. DuBois; Thurgood Marshall, from my own State; Jackie Robinson; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and Shirley Chisholm, who served with such high distinction in this House. Mr. Speaker, that list of great African Americans could go on and on; and that list is continually growing.

If we take a look around this very body, Mr. Speaker, we will see a new generation of African-American leaders who serve the American people so ably, so proudly. It is important that we recognize their contributions and their service to the people of America.

□ 1415

It is important that we capture the rich lessons of their lives which inspire generations yet to come, not just of young African-Americans who will see them as role models, but young Americans and young people throughout the world who will see them as courageous human beings who have overcome great adversity, racism, in many instances, economic deprivation, cultural deprivation.

Some, have come from advantaged homes, but they have not forgotten that there is a struggle that continues.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, I have joined more than 40 of our colleagues in introducing a bipartisan concurrent resolution for the printing of a revised edition of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870 to 1989." I introduced this because in the last 10 years now we have had many distinguished African-Americans join our ranks. I and my cosponsors want to make sure that they are remembered.

The latest edition of this work, published in 1990, contains biographies, photographs, and other important historical information about the 66 distinguished African-Americans who had served in either Chamber of Congress as of January 23, 1990. Since that time, an additional 40 distinguished African-Americans have served or are now serving.

As we celebrate Black History Month, therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this important resolution, which directs the Library of Congress to revise and update this volume. It will be a tremendously important resource for Members, scholars, students, and others.

To appreciate history, we must recognize where we have been and how far we have come. When the Voting Rights Act was signed into law by President Johnson in 1965, there were five African-Americans in Congress. Today there are 38, nearly eight times that number. Progress? Yes. But our work is far from finished. We cannot, rest on our laurels or that accomplishment. That, Mr. Speaker, as all of us in America know, became painfully clear during last November's national election.

Yesterday I participated in an important hearing on election reform convened by the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus. It is undeniable that the election problems and irregularities that arose not just in Florida, where we focused, but all across this land, contain a profound civil rights dimension.

It is a basic right of American citizenship to have the opportunity to vote. It is a fundamental responsibility

of our democracy that we ensure that their everyone's vote is properly counted. In Atlanta's Fulton County, which uses punch card machines similar to those that gained so much notoriety in Florida, one in every 16 ballots for President was invalidated. In Cobb and Gwinnett Counties, two largely white neighboring counties that use more modern optical-scan equipment, the nullification rate was one in 200. Think of it. In the inner city, one in 16 ballots was thrown out. In the more affluent suburbs, which could afford better technology, only one in 200. What a stark contrast that is a 1,250 percent difference.

That is not acceptable in America, it is not acceptable in any democracy. In many Chicago precincts populated by African-Americans, one in every six ballots was thrown out. In contrast, neighboring DeKalb and Henry Counties, which are mostly white and use optical scan equipment had a spoilage rate of only three-tenths of a percent, one in six versus three-tenths in 100.

It is painfully clear today, Mr. Speaker, nearly 36 years to the day after the famous bloody Sunday civil rights march in Selma, Alabama, an event that awakened the Nation to rank injustice and led to enactment of the Voting Rights Act, that our work is not finished. Far from it. Those brave foot soldiers of the civil rights movement, including our beloved colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), marched in Selma and across our Nation for the most basic right in a democracy, fought for the right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, I will be marching across the Edmond Pettis Bridge on Sunday. I will be marching across that bridge with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and many others to commemorate that historic march which directly led just a few months later to the passage and enactment and signing by President Lyndon Johnson of the Voting Rights Act.

The right to vote alone is simply not enough. Even in a Nation as great as ours, we must redouble our effort to ensure that every single vote is counted, and that the integrity of our election system is never threatened.

It is startling, Mr. Speaker, that women were not able to vote in this country until the 1920s. African-Americans could not vote, not because legally they could not, but because they actually were discouraged. They were not empowered by being encouraged to register to vote. They were instead given literacy tests and other devices were used to preclude them from exercising what the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments said was rightfully theirs as citizens of this country.

As we conclude Black History Month, as many of us prepare, as I said, to join the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and others this weekend in a pilgrimage to the historic civil rights sites in Montgomery, Birmingham, and Selma, let us redouble our commit-

ment to the spirit and righteousness of that historic Voting Rights Act and say, never again, never again will we accept an election system that fails to count every vote.

As Frederick Douglass, the abolitionist and journalist who escaped from slavery, said so many years ago, "The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions yet made to august claims have been born of earnest struggle. If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

When we join the earnest struggle for human liberty, then and only then, Mr. Speaker, will we have learned the rich lessons that Black History Month helps us to teach. Then and only then will we honor the extraordinary Americans, African Americans, but Americans, committed to their country, chosen by their neighbors to serve in this Congress who have enriched this institution, enriched their fellow African Americans, and enriched this Nation by their service.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased in this special order to urge every one of my colleagues to support this resolution to reprint this fine publication to ensure that even the newest Members of this Congress who are African Americans are included in it, so that everybody in America can know of their background, of their service, and of their commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), a distinguished former member of the Missouri Senate, the son of a distinguished former member of this body, William Clay, who chaired the Committee on Education and Labor for a number of years, who was a giant in speaking out for the education of every American child, white or black, yellow, brown, or red.

The gentleman's father is, I know, extraordinarily proud of his son, who has been selected by his Missouri neighbors to represent them here. No father can send a son here; only the citizens can do that.

I am pleased now to yield to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the son of a great American, a great American himself, and the president of the House freshman class for the year 2000.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that I rise on this, the last day of Black History Month, to urge my colleagues to support passage of House Concurrent Resolution 43.

I also want to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for scheduling this special order and allowing us this opportunity to speak on the measure.

As the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) mentioned earlier, I am a second generation African American Member of this body. I am only the second African American to succeed a parent in this body, with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) being the first.

We were proud to follow in our parents' footsteps, and with both his father and my father being founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus, that adds a certain significance, also.

House Concurrent Resolution 43 calls on the Library of Congress to update and reprint the historic publication, "Black Americans in Congress, 1870 to 1989." I urge all of my colleagues to support this effort. Black Americans in Congress is an important historical document for all Americans. It brings together the stories of men and women of color who, through their own determination and commitment, overcame incredible barriers to serve this Nation with distinction as Members of Congress. The collective stories are a record of achievement that we can all be proud of.

It has been more than a decade since this collection was last issued, and during that time many more distinguished African Americans have stepped forward to serve their Nation as Congressmen and Congresswomen. Their stories of success in public service deserve to be told, as well.

I encourage all of my colleagues in the House to support and pass this resolution.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and contributions. He and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) have two fathers who are very, very proud, and I know mothers, as well, proud of their sons who are serving so ably and following their fathers' footsteps so appropriately. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I said earlier that on Sunday I would be marching across the Edmond Pettis Bridge. One of the people that I am sure will be walking with us is a great fighter for civil rights who was there during the darkest days, most difficult days of the struggle for, as Martin Luther King, Jr., said, America to live out its promise. He represents Birmingham, the city of Bull Connor, one of the examples of how hate and racism can inflict a community like a cancer. The gentleman was perhaps not as famous, but a giant himself of the civil rights movement.

I am very proud to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD), formerly a member of the Alabama Senate and chairman of one of its most important committees.

□ 1430

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, history is very important, not only for the sake of knowing of the past, but being able to look at the past in terms of the future and the present and interpret history and perhaps see the resemblance and correct the things of the past, so that in the present we will not make those same mistakes.

It is very important that we have documentation that explained the facts, that explained the order of being during a particular time. It is very important that information be gathered

and be cataloged and be published, so that in the future, people will be able to reflect back in a written manner and ascertain facts of the past.

Mr. Speaker, I speak because I am one of those who have an appreciation of history. Unless we make sure that our history is accurate, that the record is clear, concise and in a form that can be interpreted, digested and related to the future, we will never be able to have accurate representation of the past, and we will never be able to correct problems of the past, so that those mistakes will not be made in the present, nor in the future.

Bloody Sunday in Selma, Alabama was one of those historical events in Alabama that changed this Nation, that called for laws in the State of Alabama and in the United States Congress to be changed. So it is always important that an accurate representation be made on Bloody Sunday.

It is also important that an accurate representation of the history of those who serve in the United States Congress be documented for the present and for the future.

Mr. Speaker, as a student of history, I ask that all Members concur and support the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and what the gentleman is seeking to do.

This has been done in the past, and it was good. It must be done in the present, so that we may continue the goodness of the past so that it will be available in the future.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD) for his contribution, not just to speak on this resolution, but his contribution over at least three, possibly four decades of service to his State, to his community and to our Nation. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), my friend, one of our newer Members, but one of our most able Members.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, this month, as we celebrate the achievements of African Americans to our great country, I find this resolution most appropriate to recognize the hard work of African American legislators and the world's greatest legislative body, the United States Congress.

As we do today, African Americans have always been the conscience of the Congress, fighting for people and communities that have traditionally had no voice in these hallowed halls, championing for the protection of civil rights of all people.

This book will give a historic illustration of the tireless work black Members of Congress made during the post-Civil War era to the last decade in the 20th century, arguably the most crucial period in our country's history.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today as a proud Member of Congress, because of the work of black pioneers who served in this body at the turn of the century

through the civil rights movement and right on up to today.

Mr. Speaker, I know from looking at the first edition of the book that I stand here as only the 98th Member of Congress who happens to be of African descent. And I know that that first edition sits on my coffee table at home and there a number of young people that pick it up and look at it and begin to ask questions about the people that are contained in there and read the contributions that they have made to this great Nation.

Indeed, I know of some teachers who utilize this book as part of their curriculum, not just in February, but throughout the year in teaching all children, no matter what color they may be, about the accomplishments of those who serve in these hallowed halls and the contributions that they have made to these United States.

Mr. Speaker, for sure we have come a long way, and Members who happen to be of African descent that is in this body have helped make this Nation great and greater than it would have been had they been excluded from this body.

So I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my good friend, for introducing this timely resolution. As Black History Month comes to its conclusion, let us all celebrate the achievements of black Members of Congress by updating the work of African American Members of Congress from 1989 until today.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) for his contribution. And the gentleman is correct, the history of this institution would not be nearly as rich, as important as it is without the contribution of Americans of African descent. Mr. Speaker, I thank him for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), a distinguished representative of a great State. She is the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this publication. Every month, and this happens to be the last day of that month, we have Black History Month. We have that because much of the history of black Americans was not recorded and intertwined with history making.

Often, we do not know our own history until we can get some publication where someone wrote something down about what was going on.

All too often, we find the absence of anything that sometimes we accomplish unless it is breaking the law. Our young people need role models. They need to know opportunities are really available. When they can see a publication like this, then often it gives them that inspiration to feel that it is possible for them, too. That is why I think that it is very worthy of having it printed and updated now.

Classrooms at every level can utilize something of this sort, and it is not because we think we are that special. It is because there are so many young black Americans that do not even know today that many of us serve in Congress and do not know what we do.

It is very moving to walk into a classroom and students just want to touch you, because they think that where you have gone and what you have achieved is untouchable until you can say to them, it is touchable. It is touchable because the people that are featured in this book helped to make that possible.

And the next one that comes out, it will be those people that helped to bring us to the next level. It is important, and it makes for a more positive attitude with our young people for them to work toward a most successful and productive future.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) for her contribution. I want to join her in saying that it was not any individual Member of this Congress of African American descent seeking to have a new book published with his picture. It was a thought, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) mentioned and the gentlewoman has mentioned, that we have millions of young people around this country who are not sure of what the opportunities are. And knowing that there have been trailblazers who have done that and been there will give them a confidence that they, too, can seek opportunity and success in any place in America.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), my very close friend, who is the Vice Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus and a great leader of this Congress.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for yielding to me, and I want to thank him for his leadership and sponsorship, and I join the gentleman in sponsoring this legislation and on speaking on it today.

As I listened to the gentleman and then I saw the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) walk into this Chamber, I could not help but think about my great grandfather.

The only thing I have from him is to see his grave. I have never seen a picture of him. I have never seen anything written about him, nothing.

I think it is so important that our young people be connected with their past. It is so very, very, very important. This is the kind of effort that does that.

As the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) talked about it, there is something about a child seeing someone who looks like them and saying that here is an African American woman, she is a Congresswoman, and I can be one, too.

Mr. Speaker, I remember when I was a little boy, I mean being a Congress-

man was just off limits. I just did not even think about it, but I will tell my colleagues one thing, if someone had presented a book like this to me and I could see people who were doing it in my space and in my time, it certainly would have been a major force in helping me to get to where I have gotten to today.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud this effort. I think it is very important that we document our history. During this month, African American History Month, so often what happens is that we set aside this month for African American history, but as I have often said, everyday, 365 days a year, we should not only celebrate the history of African Americans, but celebrate the history of this wonderful country and how all of us have come together to work together.

Mr. Speaker, I think a document such as this not only helps African American children, but guess what, it helps white children, Hispanics and others, too, because then they get a chance to see that their classmates and the foreparents of their classmates made a tremendous contribution to their society.

My daughter was in a class once and she was telling me how a number of the white children just could not believe that her father was in Congress, could not believe it. But I think documents like this remind all of us of the power of the determination, the power of working hard, the power that people can have to attain high heights.

I have often said, and we have said it many times in our State of Maryland, our children are the living messages we send to a future we may never see. When we send a message through a book like this one, it is a powerful message, because someone once said that what a book does is it memorializes a time and a space. It memorializes it, so when we are dead and gone, this document will still be here, lifting up the lives and encouraging people to go forth.

I applaud my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), with regard to "Black Americans in Congress" and seeing that it will now be extended from 1870 straight on up to the present time.

I think it is a wonderful effort, and I think we all ought to applaud ourselves for sending that wonderful, powerful message to our future.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is one of the most eloquent Members we have in this body. When he was in the Maryland General Assembly, he was the Speaker Pro Tempore of our House of Delegates, the second highest leader in our House. The gentleman did an extraordinary job there. He is doing an extraordinary job here, and I thank him for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the immediate past Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, whom I have

known for almost 40 years. He and I started out in the Young Democrats together. We have gone through a lot of history ourselves.

He came to this Congress several years ago. He is a colleague on the Committee on Appropriations, a real leader on the steering committee, the managing committee of our party. He has done an extraordinary job in leading the Congressional Black Caucus and an extraordinary job in serving South Carolina and America.

□ 1445

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) very much for yielding me the time. I thank him so much for his leadership, not just on this issue, but his leadership here in the Congress on so many issues. Also, I want to thank the gentleman for our long-time friendship. The gentleman is right. I started adding up the years in my head. I hate to think of it, but the gentleman is probably close to it.

Mr. HOYER. Stop doing that.

Mr. CLYBURN. But, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland so much for his friendship over the years, and I appreciate being a part of this special order to speak on this very special issue.

As the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), our chair in the Congressional Black Caucus, stated so eloquently, one of the reasons to me, the main reason for this document, which I think was first published in the 101st Congress, and of course I came here in the 103rd, is in order to give young people most especially in our country a fuller understanding of the broad history of this great Nation.

I have always maintained, as so many others, that Black History Month is a time for us in this country to focus attention in an affirmative way on what some of the issues are today that have come to pass because of our passive resistance in so many areas in years gone by.

As I go around my district during this month, I like to remind the students that I talk to. I go to public schools and private schools. In fact, I have gone to participating in a Black History Month program in a private academy in my district with only one black student. But I accepted the invitation, because I wanted to be there to talk to those students, irrespective of skin color, about what this month really means.

In this country, we tend sometimes when we know that there is an issue that needs to be addressed, we tend not to take the giant step. We want to creep and then crawl, then walk and run.

We started out, when I was a kid, we had Black History Week, the week that embraced both the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, that was set aside every year for us to focus attention on the contribution of African Americans. That was done because our textbooks in those times

were completely devoid of any mention of African Americans, irrespective of what field they may have made their contributions in.

So in 1976, I believe, under the direction of, first, former President Gerald Ford I think, and then followed in action by maybe executive order by Jimmy Carter when he became President, we moved it to Black History Month.

So we have gone from one week now to a month. I believe that, in the not too distant future, we will eliminate whatever reasons we have for setting aside this month, because I think that we will slowly but surely get to a point where we are going to bring into our textbooks all of the contributions of African Americans in whatever field of endeavor.

I think now, though, we are here to talk about updating this book that really discusses the history of African Americans' service in this great body. I believe it is important for us to understand that this is to offer an opportunity for everybody, red and yellow, black and white, to get a better understanding of their history and a better understanding of all of the people who are citizens of our great Nation what contributions they may have made to the development of this Nation.

Because in so many instances, I am actually surprised when I go to these schools the number of young students, black and white, who are just unaware of this rich history and the kind of respect that can be developed for each other when we have a better understanding that all of us have a rich history in this country and all of us, irrespective of background, race, gender, hair texture or which side of town one may have been born on, all of us have made significant contributions that the entire country celebrates this month and celebrates the year round.

I am going to use an example of what happened in the school I was in the other day to underscore this point. I said to the students that I talked to, I said, you know, when I was a child, I remember the most dreaded disease known to us children at that time was the disease of polio. We used to really live in fear of it. I remember one would come home from school with a headache, my mother feeling that may have been the first sign of polio. Polio visited my neighborhood twice, leaving one of my playmates dead and another one crippled for life.

But along came two people, Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin, whose great work, great study and contributions have virtually eliminated polio from the face of the earth.

Well, at the same time, there were soldiers dying on battlefields all over the world, not because of the wounds they were receiving, but they were dying because of a loss of blood. Along came a guy named Charles Drew who saw that life did not have to end this way. Because of his hard work and his study, he came up with a method by

which we can refrigerate blood and save it until we need it.

So I tell students these two stories to let them know that it does not matter to me that Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin happen to have been born white, nor should it matter to anybody else that Charles Drew happened to be born black. What matters to all of us is these three men made contributions so that all of us can have better lives, better quality of life today.

When these things are put in our books so that our students can see that people of various backgrounds, various skin colors did in fact make significant contributions, there is a higher level of respect they will have one for the other.

They will learn to treat that student sitting next to him or her irrespective of what the gender or color they may be with a new level of honor because they will know that that could very well be another leader in the political world, in the government affairs, in science, in whatever field of endeavor they may undertake.

So I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for bringing this resolution so that we can update this book, because I think that, when one looks at some of the men and women who have been elected to this august body since it was last published in 1989, it behooves all of us to make them familiar to all of our students so those students can get a better level of respect for this body and for the men and women serving in it.

So I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for letting me be a part of this special order. I hope that the entire Congress will see that the wisdom of going forward with this resolution, funding it, so we can get it out to all of our libraries and our schools, these men and women who make significant contributions day in and day out to the governmental affairs of our great Nation.

Hopefully they may spark something into that little girl or boy who may wonder whether or not service in this body can, in fact, be something they can look forward to and use that as a stepping stone instead of the many stumbling blocks that have been placed in many of their ways in years gone by. So I thank the gentleman so much for letting me be a part of this.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for his remarks. I want to say that, having known him for a long period of time, there is no doubt in my mind that he has himself been a spark, an inspiration to many, many young people, not only in his home area of South Carolina, but around this country, to see the opportunities available to them.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in support of the concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised version of "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989" Our beloved Capitol is rich in culture, art, and most importantly, history.

It is this great history that paints a picture of growth, prosperity and advancement for all of the world to see. And in this spirit, it behooves us to take note of those great pioneers, who came before us, and blazed a trail for us to follow. It is important to take note of the accomplishments of Congressman Jefferson Franklin Long, the first Black congressman from Georgia. It is essential that history reflects the legacy of Bill Dawson, the first Black congressman to serve on a major congressional committee. We can never forget the contributions of Adam Clayton Powell who introduced legislation to outlaw lynching and the poll tax, and to ban discrimination in the armed forces, housing, employment and transportation. These are just three out of countless examples that illustrate the important accomplishments of legislative patriarchs who presided in these hallowed halls.

The reprinting of "Black Americans in Congress", is essential. I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution to help further our dedication in preserving and maintaining the rich history of our Country and fortifying the spirit and heart of our Country's citizens.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today in support of H. Con. Res. 43, legislation to authorize printing of a revised and updated version of the book "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989." This volume is an important chronicle of the history of the United States Congress. It is especially appropriate that we take time during Black History Month to recognize the many African-American Members of Congress that have come before us.

The printing of an updated version of "Black Americans in Congress" will serve as an educational and historical reference for all Americans. We must never forget that there were Black Members of this Congress in 1870, just five years after the end of slavery. We must not hesitate to teach our children that there were, at one time, Members of Congress who had barely secured their own right to vote. As we continue to work towards the promise of our democratic system, it becomes even more relevant to recognize those past Members of Congress who struggled, in sometimes hostile environments, to serve our country. Special thanks go to my good friend STENY HOYER and the Members of the House Administration Committee who have shown such leadership on this important issue. As a founding member and Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, I encourage the House to pass this resolution.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the subject of this special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION OF THE VOTING IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on an additional subject, today together with the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), my colleagues, and 60 additional cosponsors, I am introducing the Voting Improvement Act. This bill provides a short-term and

a long-term solution to a crisis we face in the wake of the 2000 elections.

Mr. Speaker, today together with my colleagues Mr. HORN and Mr. PRICE, and with 60 additional cosponsors, I am introducing the Voting Improvement Act. This bill provides a short term and a long term solution to crisis we face in the wake of the 2000 election.

One of the reactions that I have heard repeatedly from my constituents in the months since the election, was shock at the sheer number of votes that were cast but were not counted—19,000 discarded ballots in Palm Beach County alone. Those numbers are shocking—and they have the potential to drive voters away from the polls permanently unless we can act quickly to repair our voting system and repair the voters' confidence in that system.

In 615 days we will be having a federal election. That election will be subjected to the greatest amount of media scrutiny that has ever befallen an election in this country. And that is why I believe that it is imperative that we devise a way to bring about the most dramatic reduction possible in the number of votes that are cast but not counted.

The quickest way to get more votes counted is to target the system with the highest rate of error and the lowest rate of public confidence. That system is, without a doubt, the punch card. A joint MIT Caltech analysis recently estimated that the nationwide error rate for punch cards is 2.5 percent. This translates to as many as 986,000 votes cast but not counted on punch card systems alone. Almost a third of voters used punch card systems in 2000, making it the most commonly used voting method.

Yet, in some jurisdictions punch cards have had error rates as high as 6.25 percent or one in every 16 ballots. These disturbingly high rates of spoiled ballots also have a troubling tendency of occurring in jurisdictions with high populations of minority voters. For example, in Chicago rates of uncounted ballots increased from 1 in 20 in precincts that were less than 30 percent African American, to 1 in 12 ballots in precincts more heavily populated with minorities. Fifty one precincts in Chicago had ballots that were ruined at a rate of 1 in 6 ballots. These 51 precincts were 90 percent African American and Hispanic.

Punch card technology has not changed significantly since its introduction in 1964. This is true even though there is virtually no other technology that has not undergone revolutionary improvements since 1964. We no longer use rotary dial 1964 telephones, or portable 78 rpm record players. Desktop computers have completely displaced typewriters, and even the venerable rolodex is being quickly replaced by the Palm Pilot. Yet the punch card counter remains virtually unchanged. In fact, punch cards themselves, a standard IBM product used in any number of computer systems in 1964—today are produced only for the purpose of voting! There is no excuse for keeping a punch card voting system in place. Particularly as this bill will provide \$6,000 a precinct to any jurisdiction that replaces punch cards by Election Day 2002.

While punch card voting systems are the number one offender, they are not the only problem. One estimate from a Bryn Mawr computer scientist is that nationwide, and across voting equipment, about two percent of the votes cast nationwide in 2000 were not counted. That means that over 2 million voters

were unintentionally disenfranchised. Spoiled ballots occurred on lever machines, on punch cards, on optical scanners and on modern electronic touch screens. The number of ballots not counted far exceeds any measure of the margin of victory in the Presidential election.

We have neglected our election system as a whole—trusting in outmoded equipment because it is familiar—and trusting in wide margins of victory because they often occur. I believe that with focus and funding we can develop voting technology that is cost effective, that is accurate, and that is accessible to all voters including the blind and the disabled. While it is not possible to eliminate spoiled ballots, there is no reason that we should not be able to reduce the nationwide error rate to .5 percent.

I know that it is possible as a nation to drastically reduce the numbers of uncounted votes and do it quickly. It is possible because my own state of Maryland did it. They went from a statewide error rate of 1.5 percent in 1988 to a statewide error rate of less than .5 percent in 2000. They accomplished this remarkable achievement in part by getting rid of punch cards. Maryland stands as an example and a challenge to the rest of the states. If we can reduce the number of uncounted ballots to .5 percent nationwide, one and a half million more voters would have their votes counted.

Whatever the means by which we seek to reduce the number of uncounted votes—through this bill—through some other Congressional proposal—or by State action—we must work hard to get these votes counted. I also want to say to the States and to the counties—this is an urgent problem. Do not wait. Do not trust that federal resources are coming. Act now to make improvements including buying new equipment for 2002. I fear that one of the unintentional effects of the discussion about this issue on Capitol Hill, is that we are unintentionally producing a disincentive for states and counties. The Voting Improvement Act would provide reimbursements to any punch card jurisdiction that acts now and gets new equipment in place for Election Day 2002. I challenge those state and counties to do so.

Nonetheless, money and equipment alone cannot solve the problems with our voting system. New technology must be accompanied by voter education, and by polling place resources including helpful and well trained workers and officials. That is why the punch card buyout is simply step one of the Voting Improvement Act.

The Voting Improvement Act would also create a new four member bipartisan Election Administration Commission. The primary function of the new agency would be to administer an annual grant program to aid states in the administration of elections. In 2003, the punch card buyout would be replaced by a grant program to provide \$140 million annually to states and to counties.

Unlike the buyout which requires no commitments from the States, the grant program would require States or local jurisdictions to provide 25 percent in matching funds. States will also be required to install equipment that can be used by blind and disabled voters to vote privately, and States must also provide assurances that they are in full compliance with existing laws.

Ten million dollars of the grant money would also be reserved for research and development by manufacturers. one of the problems

that election officials have faced in buying new equipment is that the available technology is simply not as good as it could be. In part, that is because the market for voting equipment is not that large. Thus, the grant money would help to stimulate the production of equipment that better accommodates all types of disabilities, is more cost effective, and is more accurate and easy to use.

A minimum of 20 percent of grant funds for States and local jurisdictions would be required to be used for voter education and for training. Voter education plays a critical role in getting more votes counted. The implementation of new voting systems cannot be successful unless the voters are amply educated in how to properly use it. Polls must also be staffed with people trained to aid voters in getting their votes cast and counted, not at discouraging them from voting at all. To that end, the bill would provide leave to any federal employee who worked in a polling place on a federal election day. Making federal worker resources available is an attempt to aid election officials in the tremendous task of recruiting and training the huge work force that play a key role in making federal elections work.

The new Commission would also be responsible for creation of a Model Election Code. Like the Uniform Commercial Code or other Model Codes, it would serve as a resource to States that are seeking to protect themselves from legal challenges. The Model Code would cover statutory provisions including what constitutes a vote, when and how a recount should be held, and how an election contest should be handled. I hope that an organization with experience in producing model laws, such as the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, will agree to draft the Model Code, as I believe that a product will that imprimatur of expertise and credibility could prove a valuable resource in improving election statutes nationwide.

Finally, the new Commission would serve as a national clearinghouse for information and study on what elections practices work best. It would develop voluntary "best practice standards" to study issues including how a ballot should best be designed, how voter registration list should best be maintained, and how many votes continue to go uncounted across the country.

This bipartisan legislation is supported by a broad and diverse group of Members. I am very hopeful that we will continue to add more co-sponsors and move this legislation forward.

A few weeks ago, President Bush met with members of the Congressional Black Caucus and remarked: "This is America. Everyone deserves the right to vote." However, as we all know now, the right to vote is not enough. Every vote also must be counted. The Voting Improvement Act will help us do just that, and will go a long way in restoring public confidence in our election system and our democracy itself. ***** -Name: -Payroll No. -Folios: -Date: -Subformat:

BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TRIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take the 1-hour Special Order to highlight a congressional delegation trip that transpired last week traveling to Moscow, Russia; Kiev, Ukraine; and Kishinev, Moldova. One of the areas that perhaps presents the greatest challenge to us over the next several years is our relationship with those critical countries.

The delegation that traveled to those countries was a bipartisan delegation. In fact, I was outnumbered. There were four Democrats and three Republicans. But it was a solid bipartisan effort. We had no disagreements and we had, I think, one of the most exciting series of meetings that any delegation has had in that part of the world.

It was a delegation that hit the ground running. We were hosted by the chairman of President Putin's political party in Moscow, the Unity Party, Boris Gryzlov. Even though our plane was late because of problems with the weather, we left on Saturday, we were hoping to arrive Sunday afternoon, we arrived in our hotel in Moscow at 12:30 a.m.; and there waiting for us was the Deputy Minister for Housing and Construction in Moscow.

So we had our first meeting at 12:30 in the morning until 1:30 in the morning. So those who say Members of Congress do not work, I would say this delegation worked. That was to set the tone for the trip. That was the first of 41 meetings that occurred during 5 days in the capital cities of Moscow, Kiev and Kishinev.

It was a very historically significant time because each of those countries are going through some very difficult turmoil. As we all know, Russia has been drifting away from the West. In fact, while we were there, we got an update on a new strategic partnership that Russia is now aligning itself with China.

In the Ukraine, we were there in the midst of a crisis as the President of that country, President Kuchma, was under severe criticism for having allegedly been taped in ordering the assassination of a prominent journalist in Ukraine. The people in many regards were demanding, not just free press, but were demanding that President Kuchma be held accountable and be removed from office.

In Moldova, the meetings were equally significant because, 2 days after we were in Moldova, they had their parliamentary elections. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Communists won control of the Moldovan parliament with 71 percent of the vote, a major shift in that country, a very strategically important country, a major shift away from the democratic reforms that have been occurring in Moldova over the past 8 years.

So that underscores the importance of the reason why our trip was significant.

I want to go through the trip in a great amount of detail, but I would like to call on my colleagues while

they are here to make whatever comments they would like to make.

The cochair of the delegation is someone who I have the highest admiration for in this institution. He and I worked together on a number of issues, Russia being one of them. Seven years ago, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and I were able to convince our leadership, then Speaker Gingrich and Minority Leader GEPHARDT, that we should institutionalize the relationship between the Russian Duma, their parliament, and our Congress.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and I have co-chaired that initiative for the past 7 years, and we have had dozens of meetings in America and in Russia trying to build a closer sense of cooperation with the parliamentarians in the Russian Duma in all fashions.

The gentleman from Maryland also is the first vice president of the Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and so he represents our country on issues affecting the European community as it relates to Russia and other Nations. He also is the former chairman of the Helsinki Commission, so he has worked tirelessly for human rights throughout the world.

So it was a real pleasure to have the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) on this trip.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my good friend and colleague, for his own summation of our trip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his leadership. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and I have been friends since he came to the Congress many years ago.

□ 1500

He serves on the Committee on Armed Services and is one of the most knowledgeable Members in the Congress on matters related to our national defense. But probably less well known is his extraordinary depth of knowledge of Russia, of the former Soviet Union, of former Soviet officials, and present leaders in Russia itself. He is a friend of many, a colleague of others, and an interlocutor of many more.

Obviously, our relationship to Russia is one of the most important relationships that we have as a Nation. The relationship between Russia and the United States is one critical to international security and stability. As vice president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have the opportunity to meet regularly with members of the Duma. However, under the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), and with the concurrence, as he pointed out, of then-Speaker Gingrich and minority leader GEPHARDT, we established a formal relationship.

It is interesting to note that the supreme Soviet, when the Soviet Union

was still in existence, sought a formal relationship with the Congress. We demurred and did not want to enter such a relationship. The reason for that, of course, is they were not a democratically elected parliament. We have seen historic changes, revolutionary changes as Russia emerged as a new democracy. It is a democracy, obviously, struggling with its economy and struggling with a developing democracy. It was the thought of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), with which I strongly agreed, that the better and closer relationship they had with representatives of the people's House and of the United States Senate, really the examples for democratic parliamentary bodies in the world, it would assist them in their developing democracy and would assist us as well in establishing a relationship which would lead to better understanding and, therefore, more cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania mentioned that I chaired and am now the ranking member of the Helsinki Commission. That commission focuses on human rights. I kidded when we were in Moscow, when Viktor Chernomyrdin was at dinner with us, that I was coming back to the United States and raising a human rights issue about the gentleman from Pennsylvania making us work so hard. Forty-one meetings in 4 days is quite a schedule. But I found the meetings extraordinarily productive, worthwhile, and I think establishing a better relationship between our two countries and, indeed, between the leaders in Moldova, although they are now new, and the leaders in the Ukraine, although now troubled.

I had to leave the trip early and go to Vienna for a meeting of the standing committee of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe where I have the privilege of representing our country, but I know from talking to Members who concluded the trip that it was an extraordinarily worthwhile trip.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) is going to speak after me. He is a new Member of Congress. This was, I think, his first visit to Russia and to some of the former Soviet states. It was my 15th or 16th visit. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) has been there, as I recall his saying, 23 times.

Mr. Speaker, we need to continue these visits. We need to continue this conversation. We need to continue with cooperation. There will, of course, be and are times when we disagree; but we need to disagree while talking to one another. We need to disagree while understanding the perspective of one another. It is critical for our own countries and critical for all the world, and I want to thank the gentleman for his leadership and to tell him how much I appreciate co-chairing the Congress-Duma committee with him and the worthwhile work that we and other Members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate and

the Duma are doing to establish an ongoing, continuing, positive relationship with this great merging democracy, Russia.

I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his leadership on this delegation and in the Congress and, actually, in the world. He is extremely well respected around the world for his commitment to principles that are important to any democratic nation.

Just to give our colleagues one example of one of the issues that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) raised repeatedly in Russia was freedom of the press. He arranged a meeting with one of those, a fellow by the name of Mr. Kislov, who is the equivalent to our Dan Rather or one of those kinds of people, Ted Koppel. The gentleman from Maryland was very adamant in pressing the Russians on the freedom of the press as a key part of any democracy. In fact, he challenged them on the rumored threats to shut down one of the TV stations and to further censor their media.

Perhaps the gentleman would like to elaborate on that point.

Mr. HOYER. I will take a little more time. I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) has a meeting to go to, and I want to get to him, but I did have the opportunity to meet with Mr. Kislov, who, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) pointed out, is sort of our Tom Brokaw, Peter Jennings, Walter Cronkite, and Dan Rather rolled up into one. Media-MOST and NTV is the only independent TV station in Russia. It is funded by, in part at least, by a gentleman named Gusinsky. We urged the members of the Russian Duma and other officials with whom we met to ensure that they would continue to be free and independent.

It is interesting that Ted Turner, who has so successfully opened up the eyes of the world to other lands through CNN, an extraordinary contribution to the interchange of peoples and the knowledge of one people of another, it is interesting that he has made an offer, along with partners, George Soros and others, to participate at the level of \$30 million in helping to finance this independent TV station. We urged the leaders in Russia to ensure that that station would remain independent, because we know that a democracy cannot flourish without an independent press, without independent criticism, without an independent voice letting the people of that democracy know what their government is doing. If it is only a government-owned station, or if it is only a station owned by an organization like Gasprom, dependent on the government, then it will not be a free and objective voice. It will not be an alternative voice.

So that was one of the issues that we had the opportunity to raise. I know

that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), who is probably the expert in this Congress on national missile defense, will relate the numerous discussions we had on that issue to ensure that there is not a misunderstanding on either side as to what the objectives are and what the sense of responsibility is with respect to defending our peoples, both in Russia and in the United States, from those who would terrorize our peoples by ballistic missile attacks from a Third World nation.

So the issue of independent media outlets, the issue of defense and security arrangements between our two peoples, were very important issues among many, many others that we raised. I am not going to go into them all, because I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) will as well. But we talked about health issues, we talked about the environment, we talked about fighting drugs, and we talked about confronting terrorists in a cooperative way, because all of those issues were convergent in the best interests of both of our citizenry. Again, the discussions that we have that lead to better understanding and more cooperation will certainly result in a more stable and secure international environment.

Again, I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak briefly about the importance of NTV and Media-MOST to the growth of the democracy in Russia. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I thank my colleague again for stopping by this evening. He is extremely busy.

Joining us from the delegation, Mr. Speaker, among the seven Members of Congress who were with us besides the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman I am going to introduce next were, on the Republican side, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) and our freshman Republican, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW). Joining us on the Democrat side were the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), and also a senior member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR). So it was a strongly bipartisan and well-balanced delegation that gave the people that we met with a complete picture of the political landscape in America.

It was a pleasure to have one of our more junior Members of Congress with us. He is now in his second term. He hit the ground running. It was his first trip to Moscow, and he did the people of Montgomery County well by showing the very positive side of America, yet confronting the Russians where needed as well as the other countries that we visited on the important issues that face our two societies.

I would like now to recognize my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL).

Mr. HOEFFEL. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me; and I want

to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), for his extraordinary leadership in this Congress and on this trip due to his vast knowledge of Russia and the former Soviet Union, the extraordinary contacts he has as a result of those 23 visits. I can report to the House that the gentleman is well known and well regarded among Russian officials, members of the Duma, as well as members of the Putin cabinet and members of the Russian military.

My colleague has devoted years and years to the study of Russia. And with his relationships and in developing relationships with people in Russia, that reflects so well on this Congress and provided such great guidance to us on this trip. And, of course, he will agree that we were blessed to have as a co-chair on the trip the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who just spoke, who also has a marvelous background with his many visits to Russia. I cannot imagine a delegation that could possibly be better led than this one led by my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

I wanted to thank my colleague for his foresight in establishing with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) the Congress-Duma committee. I wanted to say just a few words about how interesting I found this relationship during our visit to Moscow; how useful I found it to be to have an established format and framework in which Members of Congress could talk with Members of the Russian state Duma and have a very free flow of information and questions back and forth.

In fact, we had that free flow of information. I was able, along with the members of our delegation, to ask some tough questions of our Russian guests regarding, first off, the question of freedom of the press that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) has just eloquently addressed. We were able to ask the members of the Duma why this crackdown is occurring against the independent media in Russia. We asked about the background for it, the reasons for it, and we got some mixed results.

Some of the members on the Russian side denied that there was any serious crackdown or infringement of freedom of the press in Russia. That is not the information that we have been given by human rights advocates, by our embassy personnel and by others. We did not resolve this dispute in our discussions, but we had a good opportunity to talk about it and to raise the issue and to make sure that the members of the Duma understand that the Members of Congress are well aware of this issue.

I and other members of the congressional delegation were able to raise questions about legislation the Duma is considering that would restrict religious practices in Russia by regulating organized religion, and legislation that would restrict and limit political parties in Russia. Both of those restrictions are of great concern to those of

us in this country who understand how important it is not just to have a free and independent media but also, obviously, to have a free exercise of religion and a political system that allows political parties to organize free of government control.

□ 1515

There is no doubt that while Russia is moving toward a more democratic society, dedicated to free enterprise and the development of free markets, there are still some efforts involved to centralize society and government, efforts that we do not fully support here in this country. We were able to raise these issues with our colleagues from the Russian Duma in a way that I think was very positive. In turn, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) knows, this format gave members of the Duma the opportunity to raise issues with us. I and members of our delegation asked them about the arms transfers to Iran which concerned us. Their reply was that this was an economic matter, that the budget problems they have in Russia leads them to sell their arms technology and the ability to establish nuclear reactors, for example, to Iran to help with their budget problem. And so they asked us, in turn, to help them with their debt, to help the Paris Club of Nations to understand the need to either forgive or restructure some of the Russian debt that is owed that is a crushing burden on that economy. Much of that debt is Soviet era. Some of that debt is World War II era. The Russians made a good argument for the need for some debt relief. But that, of course, did not change our belief that these arm sales and technology transfers to Iran is not something that we view as simply an economic issue as the Russians do but something that we consider to be a security threat to this country and a political problem for this country that must be addressed and must be changed.

And, of course, the issue that we discussed the most with our Russian hosts was the question of arms control and missile defense. While we did not have a complete meeting of the minds on that issue and while in fact our own delegation had several different views on the question of missile defense in particular, we did have a good discussion which I think would be summarized that the Russian officials as well as the Russian military would like to see continued arms negotiations, bilateral negotiations as opposed to unilateral reductions, because the process of going through bilateral negotiations allows confidence and trust to be developed on both sides and allows the negotiations of verification provisions that would make sure that through inspections and other mechanisms, we can be sure that the reductions in arms that are being negotiated are actually implemented, something that is not available when one country unilaterally cuts its weapons.

On the question of missile defense, the Russians are very alarmed by the possibility that this country will unilaterally deploy a national missile defense. They seem anxious to work with Western nations on the notion of missile defenses. They recognize that the biggest threat to them as the biggest threat to us is the concern about rogue nations, terrorist use of weapons and of course the possibility of accidental launches. I think while we certainly did not come to a meeting of the minds, there is a greater understanding, I think, as a result of this visit regarding the potential for the United States and Russia and our European allies and NATO to work jointly to develop a joint missile defense system that would protect all of the Western democracies and our emerging democracies, such as Russia, against the very real threats that our President has quite rightly pointed out that are posed by rogue nations and others.

I thank the gentleman for this opportunity to speak. I did not mean to talk this long this afternoon, but the gentleman has given me an opportunity to learn a great deal about Russia and the former Soviet Union. It was a fascinating trip. I believe that this kind of travel is very useful for Members of Congress. And when there is an organization in place, such as the Congress-Duma Committee, it gives a wonderful opportunity for a better understanding between parliamentarians of different countries. I thank the gentleman for the work he has done over the last decade or so here in Congress dealing with Russia, I thank him for his leadership on the trip, and I thank him for his time this afternoon.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I thank my colleague for his outstanding contributions to the trip. He was a valuable partner, he was an aggressive representative of the American position, and yet he was open and aware of the need to listen to the Russian-Ukrainian-Moldovan perspective of world issues and the relationship to our relationship with those countries. I thank my colleague for being here this evening.

Mr. Speaker, at this time before I introduce one of my other colleagues who was on the trip, I would like to go through and just highlight the kind of meetings we held and give the overall themes of what the purpose of our trip was all about.

First of all, since we formed the Duma-Congress initiative 7 years ago, I have had two overriding purposes in our relationship with Russia. We tend to want to rely on the Presidents of our two countries to work out our relationship. As we all know, they are the heads of state and they are the ones who set the overall policy. But there is a constructive role for the parliaments to play. There is a very important role that we can do to assist emerging democracies like those we visited. The two overriding purposes I have had in forming the interparliamentary dia-

logue with the Russians was to empower the parliament to show the emerging Duma and its leaders how they can accomplish the same kinds of checks and balances that we provide in our government here in America. By interacting with committee chairs, by sharing staffs, by having regular meetings on issues that are both common to us like the environment, health care, social issues, economic issues, we also can confront the more difficult issues, strategic issues, defense issues, multilateral relationships. So our overriding purpose is to empower the parliament, make it more of a constructive force in the democracy so it can in fact achieve the same kind of role that our Congress plays in America, one that only makes the democracy in Russia stronger.

The second purpose is to help Russia build a middle class. Because if Russia is to survive over the long haul, we can do all that we want to encourage relationships but we have to help Russia understand what it is going to take to build a middle class. The strength of America is our middle class. I am convinced that what has largely empowered that middle class has been the ability of people to own and buy their own homes, to own a piece of America, if you will, and what we have been doing for the past 5 years is working with Russia to put into place a mortgage financing system for average Russians. These discussions were a major part of our efforts in Russia. We also had similar discussions in the other countries. So focusing on empowering the parliament and building a middle class, they were the overriding themes of our talks, but we had a wide range of talks.

I think, Mr. Speaker, we took the right approach. In visiting Russia, we did not go over there as if they were our enemy. Unfortunately, the presidential visit that took place last May between President Clinton and President Putin had the two of them come together and focus on things that we totally disagree on; namely, how many missiles should we point at each other. We took the exact opposite approach. The major thrust of our meetings were positive. They were about health care initiatives. They were about environmental initiatives, economic initiatives, technology initiatives, a mortgage system, ways that we could further cooperate and allow Russia to build a stable society and one that is closely interconnected with an American society. That reflects the kinds of meetings that we had.

I mentioned our first meeting was at 12:30 a.m. on Monday morning when we arrived and our plane was late, we drove to the hotel and there in our hotel in downtown Moscow was the Deputy Minister of Housing and Construction Mr. Ponomorof waiting for us. And so the Members of Congress, even though they had been flying for over 24 straight hours, sat up for another hour until 1:30 in the morning and had our first meeting.

On Monday morning, we arose at 8 a.m. and we had meetings with the deputy minister of the economy, the housing minister for all of Russia and the finance minister. We met with our Ambassador, Jim Collins, to get a briefing from the State Department there. For lunch we were hosted by the American business leaders, the executives of American companies who have set up operations throughout Russia, and we heard from them about what we should be doing to better improve the relationship economically between Russia and America. We then traveled to a hospital on the outskirts of Moscow, Hospital No. 7. We were joined by representatives of cancer institutes in America who had flown over separately from the Fox Chase Cancer Center and from the National Cancer Institutes, we took a delegation and traveled out to the largest hospital in Moscow, a 1,500-bed hospital that focuses on cancer and cancer research. Right adjacent to this hospital is the Blokhin Cancer Center. Our purpose was to build on a memorandum of understanding that had been signed 2 weeks earlier by the Russian and American Cancer Research Centers. So our first serious meeting outside of the government was with ties to establish closer relations between our health care system.

After the meeting at Hospital No. 7, we went to the Nuclear Safety Institute, where again we ceremoniously signed memorandums of understanding that were agreed upon by our Department of Energy earlier to establish joint projects between the Kurchatov Institute, an institute in downtown Moscow, and the Nuclear Safety Institute, to bring our two countries closer together to protect the people in both countries from the threat of nuclear problems, the theft of nuclear material, the disintegration of nuclear material, the illegal dumping of nuclear waste and establishing a new framework of cooperation.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, one of the most interesting discussions on the trip was with our Russian counterparts who floated the idea that perhaps we can create a new way of disposing or actually storing our spent nuclear fuel.

As we all know, Mr. Speaker, in America, Yucca Mountain is very controversial, which is the site where we would ultimately store our spent nuclear waste. What the Russians are beginning to talk about is America and Russia joining together and having a common site, probably in Siberia or in the Ural Mountains that would be managed by an international organization where America and Russia together would store their spent nuclear fuel so that we could work together on research over the next several decades of how to eliminate that spent nuclear fuel and how to develop new peaceful solutions and new peaceful uses of spent nuclear fuel, an interesting concept that we invited the Russians to come back to us with some specific ideas on.

With Kurchatov we continued our discussions about cooperation, in particular some measures of providing a new form of energy that could be floated on barges involving nuclear power plants, to assist where there are energy shortfalls like that that we have just seen experienced in California.

Our final major event on Monday was a dinner hosted by the executives of UKOS Oil Company, the second largest oil company in Russia, and there we talked about economic interaction, we talked about ways that American companies can more aggressively engage with the energy giants that are developing inside of Russia. As President Bush outlined to us last night, that developing an national energy strategy is critically important, our goal was to see whether or not Russia can become a key strategic ally in terms of offering us other energy resources.

On Tuesday at 8 a.m. we started our meetings with the Ministry of Atomic Energy. Minister Adamov hosted us for an hour. We discussed the broad range of nuclear issues involving both Russia and America. There are productive opportunities that are arising from that meeting. I will outline them in more detail in a report that I will file.

The rest of Tuesday was spent in the Duma. We met with the Deputy Speaker, all the factional leaders and the major committees in the Duma, including international affairs, foreign affairs, housing and mortgages, ecology, all the major interest areas in the Russian Duma that we could work together on. In fact, a part of our meeting with the Ecology Committee of the Duma, which is chaired by Chairman Grachev, was to sign an agreement to assist the Russians in building a cooperative effort to deal with their environmental issues and concerns. Working with a London-based group, the Advisory Council on Protecting the Seas, over the past 4 years, Russia has developed a strategy to begin to address its environmental concerns. At our meeting with Chairman Grachev, we affirmed our support to help Russia through the U.N. acquire the money to implement that environmental plan of action.

Also on Tuesday, we had a dinner with the Moscow Petroleum Club. Former Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, former Ambassador to the U.S. Yuli Vorontsov, our Ambassador and a host of other dignitaries joined us for a solid evening of both social interaction and, more importantly, constructive dialogue about U.S.-Russian relations.

On Wednesday we traveled to Moldova. In Moldova the delegation met individually with all the senior leaders of the Moldovan government, the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Speaker of the Parliament and we met with the parliamentary members themselves, including the Communist faction.

□ 1530

Now when we arrived in Moldova, they were controlled by a western faction. Unfortunately, two days later, Moldova's parliamentary elections turned the control over to the communists who now control 71 percent of the Moldovan parliament.

One of our prime purposes in going to Moldova was to establish a new inter-parliamentary linkage between the Moldovan parliament and the U.S. Congress. Chairing the American side of that interparliamentary linkage is the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

At this point in time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to turn to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), who is the co-chair of the Moldovan American Interparliamentary Assembly, who was on the trip, for his comments both about Moldova and more broadly about the trip in general. So I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for yielding. I want to thank the gentleman for his outstanding leadership in reaching out to people in Russia and the Ukraine, Moldova and throughout Europe. I think that I can speak for everyone on the trip in saying that we believe that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) has brought a level of stature to his position as a Member of Congress where one can see the respect with which he is held by leaders of all the nations who have met with him many times concerning their movement towards democratization. So I can say what an honor it was for me to be on the trip and to share in the dedication of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), and his knowledge and his passion for bringing people together, particularly at a parliamentary level.

Since the gentleman left off mentioning with Moldova, we went to Moldova in the hope of encouraging the rule of law, democratic order, market economy and as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) may have recounted or has been recounted early, Moldova made a choice a few days ago for the Communist Party to be involved in the organization of its government and actually direct the organization of its government.

The notes that I have from the meeting indicate that the leader of the party in Moldova stated that they appreciated the contacts with the U.S. Congress and they look for those contacts to become stronger and that they respect the United States as a world power and they hope that our government will work with them and respect the choices that have been made by the people and that they hoped that the relations will develop between the U.S. Congress and the Moldovan government. This was done, of course, prospectively because as it turns out Moldova did vote for the Communist Party.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and members of our delegation actually laid the groundwork for a dialogue with a government which now may have a totally different perspective than we do about how things should be done, but at least we are in a position where we can be talking.

Furthermore, the opening that made with Russia, we had, I thought, very important discussions with parliamentarians about issues of financial aid and the International Monetary Fund, the need for further economic reforms, discussions about privatization, discussions about the role of NATO, which a number of parliamentarians were concerned about, the bombing of Serbia, which, by the way, it was almost 2 years ago that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) led a delegation to Vienna, which I was privileged to participate in, that created a framework for ending the bombing in Serbia. Actually, as we met with the members of the Russian parliament there, we created more of a structure for increased exchange and confidence building, and I thought that was very important.

In our discussions with Lubov Sliska, who was the first deputy of the Duma, she pointed out how important it was to have productive discussions with NATO; that she wanted to see trade and economic growth emphasized in our relations, agriculture, energy, foreign affairs, internal security, defense and disarmament, cooperation on crime investigations, culture and health.

Our meeting with Sergey Kiriyenko, who was at one time the prime minister of Russia and is now one of the super governors appointed by President Putin, I thought was very productive. He pointed out among other things how grave is the threat of chemical weapons. They have 40,000 tons of chemical weapons they want to dispose of, and how he had hoped we could bring a level of cooperation through parliamentary contact to help raise the issue of these chemical weapons, increase the awareness of the need for U.S. and Russian cooperation, sponsor colloquia in the U.S. Congress on this; that we as Members of Congress could write letters to our fellows urging them to get involved; sign a letter to the President talking about the need to do something about these chemical weapons and to generally pursue a course that would enable Russia to get some assistance on trying to dispense with this.

One final comment, if I may, I think our visit to Ukraine was momentous because we were able to get the Kuchma administration to recognize how serious our commitment is to freedom of press, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly in this country. We take it quite seriously.

In an unprecedented 2 hour and 15 minute meeting with the President of Ukraine, we got him to agree to an

F.B.I. independent investigation and assistance on the forensics of a case that involves the murder of a journalist, H.E. Khandogiy, whose death has unfortunately been linked to people in power in Ukraine.

So what we did on our trip was to affirm support for democratization; was to show people all over the world that they can benefit by taking a course of market economics that are tempered by respecting the systems of power that exist in a country. One of the things that I thought was quite telling that was said by Mr. Kiriyenko, and I would like to close with this thought, is the importance of paying attention to people and developing people. He said that in the future we will compete not just with price or quality but with respect to who will be first to introduce innovation.

He spoke of the significance of human capital, people, investing in people. He said this is not just a financial issue, it is not a technical issue, it is a problem of culture, and it is not incidental that we talk of culture. He talked of the importance of us learning other cultures, the importance of us understanding the results of culture and transitional economies, and I think that message that we bring back here is one that shows that we as Members of Congress can help to improve exchanges with other parliamentarians around the world, can be vessels for freedom and justice and can continue the work of this country as being the light of the world.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for his indulgence here, and I thank him for giving me the privilege of assisting him and other Members, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and others of the delegation, in this very important mission.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I want to thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) for his remarks. He played an absolutely unbelievable role in this trip. He has kicked off, along with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), a new initiative with the Moldovan parliament. Nothing could be more important right now because of Moldova's strategic location, because of Moldova's issues. Part of our visit to Moldova, besides the formal meeting, including a trip to Trans-Dniester, which is an independent enclave where the 14th Army Division of the Russian military is still located. In fact, there are so many units there that we were told it would take days and days and over a year, if you had four train loads a day hauling armaments out of Moldova it would be over a year and you still would not have removed all of the 14th Army Division. So we traveled up there, and we met with someone who calls himself President, the leader of this breakaway public, Mr. Smirnov, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) joined us in a dialogue with this breakaway group saying it is important that you reunify

with Moldova and the West and the U.S. wants to help you.

We also visited a collective farm or a former collective farm on perhaps one of our most emotional visits on the trip to see young children and adults who have been given the opportunity to take over the land that used to be owned by the state and now own it privately; to see the pride in their faces as they stood up before us and they told their personal stories of having taken back land that their grandfathers and grandmothers had had decades ago that now is controlled by them; and the products they are producing with no pesticides, no fertilizers, organic farming at its best. This is a part of the Moldovan experience, and the groundwork we laid will allow our Congress to play an integral role with this new communist-controlled parliament which won the elections in Moldova this past Monday.

So I would say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), he was a very important addition to the trip and we thank him. It was really good because all of them got to see that in America there are two sides on missile defense. Every time I would give one position, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) would give the other. We said that is healthy, that is America. It was a good dialogue, and I thank the gentleman for being with us on the trip.

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. The other important part of our trip, Mr. Speaker, was Ukraine. Arriving in Ukraine 3 days ahead of us, after having left us in Moscow, were our two Members of Congress who know the most about Ukraine. In fact, they are both of Ukrainian ancestry. They are the new co-chairs of the Ukrainian Rada American Congress initiative coming together on behalf of our two countries. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) has traveled to Ukraine a number of times. She has been out on the farms, outside of the big cities, looking for strategies to help the Ukrainian people.

She is our Democrat co-chair. The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) is our Republican co-chair. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is just the person to talk to when it comes to that part of the world, and if anyone wants to know anything about Ukraine, they cannot know anything without talking to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR). So our good friend and colleague on the trip and leader in the Congress, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and most able colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), for arranging for this special order. I wanted to publicly acknowledge the incredibly important role he is playing in helping to build bridges to nations that were our former enemies. I think as history is

written, as surely it will be, and we look back at the challenge to building the peace as opposed to only fighting either hot or cold wars, the role of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) will be absolutely essential and recognized, and I hope the American people as they listen to this special order today will understand that it is in America's interest to build functioning democracies in that part of the world; that we cannot afford to ignore the millions and millions of people that live there and still need to learn about the institutions of freedom, certainly in the management of their own instruments of governance. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) has been the leader in establishing the Congressional Duma exchange in Russia.

For the last 8 years, sometimes I am sure it was a lonely task trying to make friendships with people who had just recently been some of our most harsh critics and bitter enemies, and yet the gentleman has pursued this year after year after year. To me, that is the test of true leadership, and I wanted to say that.

I hope the gentleman's constituents are listening to this. I hope the American people are listening because truly we have to figure out how to build a peace that will last, and it can only come through communication with the leaders of those countries and with the people institution of those countries.

In the brief time I have to say something tonight, I also wanted to acknowledge, in terms of Ukraine, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER), who is our partner in this effort, Republican and Democrat working together on behalf of the interests of freedom, in signing the agreement that we would like to submit to the RECORD this evening for the new Congressional Rada exchange for Ukraine.

It is modeled on the impressive work that the gentleman has done, along with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), in Russia for these past several years. We have a lot of work to do in Ukraine and we arrived at a most delicate moment, and I will say a word about that in a second. But I wanted to say to my colleagues here this evening, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), what a great thrill it was for me to be able to travel with him, with his wife; the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL); the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), who was with us a little earlier this evening; and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER); and certainly the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), who has a major responsibility on the Moldovan Parliamentary Exchange.

To be there particularly at this time and to experience the ambassadors' wisdom really, the ambassador of the United States to Russia, Mr. James Collins, the ambassador from the United States to Ukraine, Ambassador Carlos Pascual. Honestly, they are

among the most able citizens that we could send into that most complex part of the world.

□ 1545

As an American, I was just very proud to be there and to be able to listen to them and to learn from them, and to have their help in meeting the people that we needed to in those countries.

At the urging of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), several of us attempted to put the beginnings of an agreement on housing, helping Russia to begin, begin the first mortgage system. It will not be easy. It is a vast country with 13 time zones, no sense of free enterprise, no institutions in place, either financial or in terms of the substantive work that needs to be done to create a mortgage system based on collateral, including land. There is no system of collateralizing land to borrow against.

But America must help in this endeavor. We cannot be like ostriches with our heads in the ground. We have to use the instruments of freedom, all the institutions we have available to us, to try at this moment in history to make a difference.

I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for leading us down that path, recognizing that community development is an equal partner, along with a strong defense, in order to help nations remain at peace.

In terms of Ukraine, I just wanted to say that we arrived at a time when the President of the country obviously is under extreme duress. There are charges and countercharges, and the institutions of that country are not strong enough to conduct a full and thorough investigation of the actual criminal acts that were involved in the beheading of a very well known journalist in that country who had been a critic of many aspects of the current government.

I wish to submit to the RECORD also this evening the press statement that all of us created in Ukraine and released to the international press encouraging that there be a full investigation, and in fact, even engaging other partners from the West, from Europe, from the United States, in trying to get at the true facts in this case.

The press statement referred to is as follows:

U.S. DELEGATION CONDUCTS WHIRLWIND FACT-FINDING VISIT OF RUSSIA, MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE

DELEGATION URGES PEACEFUL, DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTION TO CURRENT CRISIS; DELEGATION ESTABLISHES HISTORIC U.S. CONGRESS-VERKHOVENA RADA PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGE

A Congressional delegation of seven members of the U.S. Congress led by the Honorable Curt Weldon (R-PA) is completing a three-nation visit including Russia, Moldova, and Ukraine. The purpose of this visit was to continue the relationships established seven years ago between the United States House of Representatives and the Russian Duma, and to establish similar rela-

tionships with the parliaments of Moldova and Ukraine. The other members of the delegation include: Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD), Representative Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), Representative Bob Schaffer, (R-CO), Representative Dennis Kucinich (D-OH), Representative Joe Hoeffel, (D-PA), and Representative Ander Crenshaw, (R-FL).

The Congressional delegation participated in over 40 scheduled meetings in the three countries that included meeting with the Presidents of Moldova and Ukraine, as well as the leadership of the parliaments, senior civilian cabinet level officials and military leaders in all three countries. In Russia and Ukraine, the delegation met with prominent media figures concerned with press freedoms in their respective countries.

While meeting with President Leonid Kuchma and other officials in Kyiv, the delegation expressed its serious concerns with the Heorhiy Gongadze incident, and believes the subsequent investigation must be pursued irrespective of where it may lead. That pursuit must be compatible with the following principals: The freedom of speech, press, and assembly; the rule of law; and nonviolence.

The delegation believes that any settlement of the Gongadze crisis not taking the above points into account would adversely affect future Ukrainian/American relations.

The delegation also: Extends its sincere sympathy to the families and associates of Mr. Gongadze; reiterates the offer of technical support from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; expresses its strong belief and insistence that a credible and independent investigation is essential in order to earn the confidence of Ukraine and the rest of the world community; affirms the principle that those accused must be considered innocent until proven guilty; and intends to introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives to express the sense of Congress that this incident should be resolved peacefully.

During the over two hour meeting with President Kuchma, the delegation was gratified to receive the commitment of the President to follow the rule of law, maintain the freedom of the press and assembly, and to use restraint in the use of force.

U.S. CONGRESS-RADA PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGE

We, the undersigned members of the United States House of Representatives and members of the Parliament of Ukraine, do hereby establish the U.S. Congress-Rada Parliamentary Exchange (further referred to as CRPE), for the purpose of facilitating expanded strategic relations between the United States and Ukraine.

The purpose of CRPE is to foster closer relations between our two legislatures to address key bilateral issues. It is the goal of the CRPE Parliament to examine issues of mutual understanding and continue a constructive dialogue toward permanent peace and prosperity.

Having reviewed the work of the initial congressional delegation to Ukraine in November 1999, which participated in discussions of mutual interest in trade, economic well-being, energy reformation, agriculture, and military relations, CRPE will promote closer relationships between the lawmakers of both countries.

Building upon the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine first established in 1996, the CRPE shall serve as a conduit in further developing and continuing economic and political cooperation between the two countries.

Now, be it resolved by affirmation of the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives, with the support of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, and the Parliamentarians of the Ukrainian Verkhovna

Rada there is hereby established, the U.S. Congress-Rada Parliamentary Exchange. Be it further resolved, the Exchange shall:

(1) Constitute a working group to help resolve any issues hampering an expansion of economic and political cooperation between the United States and Ukraine; and,

(2) Establish items of discussion by the CRPE which encompass economic relations, trade, space exploration, health-care, the environment, agriculture, natural resources, and any other matter important to the promotion of close ties between the United States and Ukraine; and,

(3) Convene bi-annually in the United States and Ukraine to formally exchange viewpoints brought about by current events. The CRPE will from time to time issue recommendations to be pursued in each legislature.

The founders of the CRPE hereby acknowledge the leaders of the Congress of the United States, in coordination with the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, and the Parliament of Ukraine, for their dedication to establishing the Exchange.

Signed at Washington, D.C. November 18, 1999 by: Hon. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Signed at Kyiv, on November 30, 1999 by: Hon. Oleksander Tkachenko, Speaker of the Ukrainian Parliament.

Ms. KAPTUR. Also to that country, we would urge Ukraine to follow the principles of freedom of speech, press, assembly, the rule of law, and non-violence. We want to walk alongside them. As they get through this particular crisis, we know their country will be stronger, just as ours will be stronger as a result of the crises that we have been through.

We expressed our deep regrets to the families who are so troubled by the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze, and we also reiterated and believe that in the meeting with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and President Kuchma, we got the first commitment of an agreement from the Ukrainian government to use resources in the West to help get at the bottom of what actually created the crime.

We urge the government of Ukraine to use us. We believe that the confidence of the people of Ukraine and the West depends on a fair and thorough investigation of the facts. We are going to be introducing a resolution here in the House to express the sense that this Congress wants this incident resolved peacefully.

So I wanted to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for the RECORD this evening, I just again want to thank the gentleman so very much for the gentleman's international leadership in bringing this all together and doing what is historically correct and imperative for peace in this new millennium.

Mr. Speaker, I also include for the RECORD an article that relates to Russia and some of the difficulties that church-related organizations are having in accessing properties.

The article referred to is as follows:

ICE CURTAIN IN THE EAST

(By Geraldine Fagan)

On 7 January, Russia's Orthodox Church celebrated the two-thousandth anniversary

of the birth of Christ. Thousands attended the Christmas liturgy in Moscow's Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, triumphantly, and, many have averred, tastelessly, restored to the city's skyline more than 60 years after Stalin ordered its obliteration from it. Live coverage of the event was marred, however, when Patriarch Alexis II arrived more than an hour late, delayed by his participation in the day's informal meetings between President Putin and the German Chancellor, Gerhard Schroder. As the television cameras panned in on the massed faithful awaiting their Patriarch, they picked out the emerald robes of seemingly the most senior cleric in attendance—Mufti Talgat Tadzhuiddin, head of Russia's Central Spiritual Directorate of Muslims. For the third year running, the chief representative of Russia's Roman Catholics, Tadeusz Kondrusiewicz, had not been invited.

Catholic-Orthodox relations in Russia remain poor. The Moscow Patriarchate's frequent complaints that the Catholic Church is engaging in rampant proselytism translate into a state policy of containment. In Moscow, there are 27 Masses in more than 10 languages every Sunday—almost all of which take place under two roofs. Attempts to reclaim the third historically Catholic building of the church of SS Peter and Paul in order to relieve the strain have been fruitless. When Cardinal Angelo Sodano acting as papal legate made a request to Mayor Luzhkov's office for three plots of land to build chapels in lieu of the return of the church of SS Peter and Paul, he reportedly received a strong and swift rejection.

According to one Catholic source in Moscow, the Catholic Church has agreed not to create any new institutions or structures in the city, so that the number of legally registered parishes totals five. The remainder—including those which group Filipinos, Latin Americans, Koreans and Iraqis—are either termed "pastoral points" in an official directory of the Catholic Church in Russia for the year 2000, or else are not listed at all. In addition, the two apostolic administrations ("diocese" would be too provocative a term) of southern European Russia and eastern Siberia have been denied registration because they are headed by foreigners. Bishop Jerzy Mazur, a Pole, and Bishop Clemens Pickel, a German, have been told that they will be granted Russian citizenship only if they marry a Russian, and currently have to pass any noninternal documentation—such as invitations for visiting foreign clergy—to their counterparts with legal status in Moscow or Novosibirsk. By contrast, the American-born Berl Lazar, the Kremlin's preferred choice as chief rabbi over Adolf Shayevich, who is backed by the industrialist and oligarch Vladimir Gusinsky, faced no obstruction in obtaining Russian citizenship.

The chancellor of the Moscow-based European Apostolic Administration, the Catholic priest Fr Igor Kovalevsky, insists that the Catholic Church in Russia "is just trying to function normally and provide for its minority here. We are not posing any competition at all." With 60 per cent of the Russian population claiming to be Orthodox, and the Catholic Church bending over backwards to keep to its own while simultaneously supporting the Orthodox through foundations such as Aid to the Church in Need, it is intended difficult to see why the Catholic minority of approximately 500,000 is subject to so much hostility.

Orthodox fears of competition appear more realistic, however, when one takes into account the fact that so few Russians are truly touched by Orthodoxy. Where they have a presence, Catholics might constitute 1 per cent of the population, with practising Orthodox making up another 3 per cent. In ad-

dition, the concentration of Orthodox parishes is such that 8,450, or almost half, are situated not in Russia, but in the west in Ukraine. The vast area of Siberia east of the Yenisei River, by contrast, contains approximately 500 parishes. The Orthodox Church's current total of 19,000 parishes is still only a fraction of the 78,000 it had before the Revolution, and the euphoria of the early 1990s when many new believers were received is a thing of the past.

Does this mean that the much-vaunted revival of Orthodoxy in Russia is a fiction? Many Western commentators have looked for it in vain, expecting a healthy revival to exhibit certain characteristics, such as social work, a desire for ecumenical dialogue or a move towards modernising liturgical language. By contrast, they have seen a rise in nationalism within the Church coupled with virulent anti-Catholicism.

If one can speak of a revival, it does not exhibit those characteristics sought for by Western Christians. There is a core of sincere, sober-minded practising Orthodox in Russia devoted to their Church, but they tend to concentrate upon the vertical aspects of church life. Asked whether there had been an Orthodox revival in Russia, one young parishioner told me that it was difficult to know hat such a revival would be like from the point of view of the New Testament, since "God's kingdom is not of this world". In the light of such sentiments, it is perhaps easier to understand why one of the strongest elements of revival is not in the social sphere, but monasticism. Compared with their Christian counterparts in western Europe, however, practising Orthodox are stronger within sections of society such as academia and youth, where they tend to enjoy the respect of their non-believing peers rather than experiencing their scepticism.

Nationalist feeling among these practising Orthodox, however, remains passive. Nationalists prefer to parade on the streets with banners rather than attend church, and, as before the Revolution, only a tiny minority of Orthodox monarchists belong to the virulently nationalist Black Hundreds movement. There are in any case two forms of nationalism in Russia—Stalinist and pre-revolutionary. Most nationalists belong in the first category and are indifferent to religion. This does not stop them from being opposed to the institution of the Catholic Church, however, since there is a general perception that it belongs to an organised anti-Russian force, and all Russians were taught in school that Catholics were crusaders from the Baltics repelled by the national hero Alexander Nevsky.

Although punching above their weight, practising Orthodox in favour of ecumenical dialogue are indeed very few. In the Soviet era, the pro-ecumenical element within the Church gained an artificial influence because of its usefulness to the foreign policy aims of the regime, and precisely for that reason is now frequently viewed with derision by post-revival practising believers. For most Orthodox, ecumenical dialogue with Catholics (and others) is impossible for a simple reason—they are heretics. To Russian Orthodox, however, this does not necessarily conjure up emotive images of burnings at the stake: one parishioner matter-of-factly explained to me that the word "heresy" merely derives from the Greek for "opinion"; that is, anything deviating from Orthodox tradition is the product of the mistaken human notion that this tradition could be improved upon.

In one Moscow parish I recently heard a sermon in which the priest likened Orthodoxy to the calculation 2x2=4. At some stage, he said, Catholics (and others) decided that in fact it would be more accurate to say 2x2=4.000025. "You can build a chair with

those people using their calculations and it will turn out all right", he explained to the congregation, "but if you both build spaceships and set your course on a far-off planet, their spaceship will end up somewhere else". The Catholic concept promoted by Pope John Paul II of a Europe breathing with two lungs, East and West, is not theologically possible for Orthodox in Russia. No amount of sensitive diplomacy and donations of floating churches from Catholics will change that.

There are signs, however, that the Vatican might be becoming wise to all this. The passivity towards Orthodox criticism throughout the past decade in Russia, culminating in intense diplomatic efforts to bring the Pope here in the symbolic year of 2000, has brought few returns. In the light of this, it is of some significance that the recently returned and restored Church of the Immaculate Conception in Moscow is now openly referred to as a cathedral. Of much greater import is the planned papal visit to predominantly Orthodox Ukraine, set up without the agreement of the leader of the only officially-recognized Orthodox Church in that country—the one that gives allegiance to the Moscow Patriarchate. It looks as if Catholic-Russian Orthodox relations might be about to become stormier, if also more open.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio. We all have a very valued possession in this Congress with the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), who is an outstanding leader, commands respect wherever she goes, and always presents a nonpartisan view in terms of improving relations.

The gentlewoman's leadership as a senior member of the Committee on Appropriations, a specialist on agriculture issues, on economic development and empowerment issues, is known throughout the world, especially in Ukraine and now in Russia. We appreciate that.

I look forward to working with the gentlewoman and our good friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER), in helping Ukraine become a key ally of the U.S. over the next several years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), our freshman member of the delegation, an outstanding Member. He was involved, engaged, and he played a very vital role. We look to him to provide that freshman leadership in showing other colleagues of ours that are new to Congress that they can play a very constructive role in helping to make the world a safer place.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the privilege to travel with him. As a freshman, as the gentleman points out, it was remarkable to me to know and understand first-hand some of the problems in that region, and as a new member of the Committee on Armed Services, I think it is going to be even more valuable.

I would just like to make a couple of observations that really hit home to me, particularly in Russia. It was a grueling trip, with 40 meetings in six cities and 23 meetings in Moscow, but I came away with such a unique under-

standing of that region of the world. I think there is no better way, if we are going to develop a lasting peace, than for people to talk to people and get to know and understand each other.

But as I observed from just a political standpoint, it was so encouraging to me to see that Russia is moving in the right direction. They have opened their society. There is freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press. They are establishing a rule of law.

But I think it was particularly important for us to be there at that time, because as crises occur, there is always that chance that we can move forward and become more open, or move backwards and become oppressive and regressive.

I was encouraged to see things moving in the right direction from a political standpoint. The rule of law seems to be taking place. Property rights are being established. We were instrumental in trying to encourage the use of mortgages as people borrow money to try to own their own property.

From an economic standpoint, I was particularly pleased to see that last year their economy grew about 7 percent, investment was up 15 to 17 percent, so that is all encouraging. I think that has a lot to do with the political stability that is coming into play.

But as the gentleman and I know, how important that economic engine becomes. I was astounded to learn that while the economy is growing, it is relatively small by world standards, in the neighborhood of \$30 billion, when that is half of what the State of Florida is. So they have a long way to go, but they are moving in the right direction.

Finally, as we visited, it was encouraging to me to see from a security standpoint that they are taking steps in the right direction: reducing their military, dealing with us in ways to solve their biological and chemical weapons problem. I guess the jury is still out on that.

But the message we took is when we talk about national missile defense, we want to work together; they are no longer our enemy, that the Cold War is over. Yet, it is still not a safe place to live. There are rogue nations, there is nuclear proliferation. I hope they will continue the dialogue with us that we began so we can work together for a long and lasting peace.

Again, I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), I want to thank him as a freshman here for that incredible opportunity to begin to understand and now to work as a member of the Committee on Armed Services to try to make this a safer place for everyone.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleague. The people of Florida have sent us a great one. He is going to be a star in this body. We can already see it in the way he handled himself and the way he conducted himself in meeting with these

foreign leaders. I thank the gentleman for his great leadership, and for what I know is going to be a very effective role in this Congress during his long tenure here.

Mr. Speaker, there it is, a summary of our trip. We are proud of what we did. We have no apologies to make: 41 meetings in five days in three different States, a number of cities, visits with the people on collective farms, in hospitals, going out and having dinner with ordinary people and future and emerging leaders, all of it designed to build better relations between America and the emerging former Soviet states.

I want to close, Mr. Speaker, with a brief outline of a meeting that I had with General Kavshnin. General Kavshnin is the equivalent to our General Shelton. The meeting was supposed to last for 30 minutes. He had all of his generals lined up there together across the table. We sat there for over 2 hours, a very animated discussion about where Russia is, the strength of the Russian military, the recent military exercise they were involved in, and what his vision of an American-Russian relationship will be in the future.

I will be candid, it was not the most warm discussion of our trip, but it was a candid discussion of Russia's concerns. We reassured him that America is not trying to drive Russia into the corner. To the contrary, we do not want Russia aligned more closely with China against us. We challenged General Kavshnin, based on discussions I had before going on the trip with Secretary of Defense Don Rumsfeld, who I have the highest respect for, and the general in charge of our missile defense organization, General Kadish, who I have equal praise for.

Their challenge from me to the Russians was: We are waiting for your response, Russia, to work together. That was the message we carried throughout our trip: We are waiting for you, Russia, to come back and tell us how we can work together on defending our people, the European people, and the Russian people from the threat of rogue states, states that do not abide by the norms.

In that meeting with General Kavshnin, we opened the door for further dialogue.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we were disappointed with one aspect of the trip: We did not get to meet President Putin. We had had a commitment before we left that we would meet with him. We were told when we arrived that, because of the bombing of Iraq, he would not meet with us. It was disappointing, because I had been on Air Force One the previous Tuesday. I had told President Bush of our trip to Russia, and he said to me, Congressman, make sure you tell President Putin and the Russians that we want to be their friends. We have no quarrel with the Russians. We want to work together.

That was the message, Mr. Speaker, that I wanted to deliver to Mr. Putin

personally with our delegation. We were not able to do that. Otherwise, the trip was a resounding success. I thank my colleagues for participating.

I urge our colleagues to join us in this effort in backing H.R. 775.

□ 1600

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 775, THE VOTING IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with our colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), and others in introducing the Voting Improvement Act of 2001, H.R. 775, as we will call it.

The past election produced a great deal of confusion, turmoil, and uncertainty. Although there were a number of factors in producing that confusion, one major factor in Florida and other States was the continuing use of outdated and even antiquated punch card voting systems.

The bill we are introducing today tackles this problem immediately and directly by establishing a grant program for the States to replace all punch card systems before the next Federal election in 2002. In short, this bill provides a practical solution for solving some of the more troublesome voting equipment problems.

As the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) has noted in introducing the bill, punch card systems have the highest rate of error among all voting methods. One study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology recently estimated that the nationwide error rate for punch cards is 2½ percent, and in a national election that would mean that nearly 1 million votes are thrown out and never counted due to mistakes caused by punch card systems. Clearly, we need to make replacements of these antiquated systems a very high priority.

In addition to immediate equipment replacement, this bill establishes an ongoing grant program to assure that new voting systems are developed and deployed so that voters have up-to-date systems in the future.

The bill also assures that voter education and training of poll workers are given increased attention and support, and H.R. 775 establishes a permanent bipartisan commission to act as a nationwide resource for information gathering and studying the best practices for ballot design and other basic election needs.

Mr. Speaker, the Voting Improvement Act is one of several proposals being introduced for overhauling our election laws and making certain that we never repeat the chaos of the past election. All of these demand careful review and the development of a bipartisan consensus for sound reform. This bill sets clear priorities and offers practical solutions that must be part of any final reform plan.

REFORM EDUCATION IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, in the President's address last night he reaffirmed the fact that education is one of his top priorities. It appears from the speech that the President made that the only priority which ranks above education is the tax cut that is being proposed.

I salute the President for his selection and for his devotion and dedication to education as the number one priority. I think it is very important that he has taken note of the fact that this has been the priority of the American people for the last 4 years or 5 years.

Education has ranked as either the number one priority or somewhere in the top two or three priorities for the last 5 years. So the President is acknowledging the fact that in a democracy, the directions really come from the bottom.

He is not alone. The previous President chose to call himself the Education President, President Clinton. At one point he said he wanted to be the Education President. And he and the younger Mr. Bush are not the only ones.

Father Bush, I think, first coined the phrase Education President. The father of the present President said he wanted to be the Education President.

Before that, Ronald Reagan launched the movement to reform education in America with a report called *A Nation At Risk*, *A Nation At Risk*. We are now in our fourth President who has chosen to make education a number one priority. We should be making some tremendous progress in terms of the improvement of education in our Nation.

I regretfully report, however, that this is not the case. Despite the fact that lip service has been paid to the reform of education in America by the last four Presidents, the progress has been fairly slow. The flaw is in the lack of resources.

When *A Nation At Risk* was issued as a report by President Ronald Reagan, President Reagan offered no program with any dollars. He offered strictly jawboning, lectures about how important it was to improve education.

President George Bush, following President Reagan, did offer a program, but it was a very sparse program in terms of dollars. There were a lot of words and a lot of lectures again, but very little was offered in terms of resources.

President Clinton offered a dramatic blueprint for the reform of education. President Clinton did build on some of

the activities of President Bush, Father Bush. Father Bush had launched the governors campaign to improve education. There was a huge governors conference and the governors came together, and they set forth goals to be achieved.

There was a step-by-step progression forward, which President Clinton as a governor, Governor Clinton of Arkansas, had been involved in, and President Clinton did build on what President Bush had started. President Clinton also added some dollars to the master plan.

I think, relatively speaking, if you compare the record of President Clinton on education to the record of his predecessor, Father Bush, to the record of Ronald Reagan, President Clinton had a very outstanding record in terms of resources committed as well as the necessary job owning.

But even the Clinton administration did not dare, for whatever reason, which I do not care to go into today, set forth a bold blueprint and the resources to match it, which would deal with the problem in a constructive way. Why? Why is it? Repeatedly there is a sense within America that ordinary people, the public opinion polls keep showing that there is a gut reaction, a gut feeling that nothing is more important than education. There is a feeling that we are not doing enough to improve education in America.

Why is that? The gut reaction and the common sense feeling does not translate into really bold action. We have had bold action within the last 5 years. We have had bold action in terms of a transportation plan.

One of the boldest initiatives taken in the domestic front was the bill which authorized \$218 billion over a period of 6 years for transportation projects, road building, bridges, et cetera, et cetera. So we did some big spending on a domestic issue.

We have been spending large amounts of money, of course, on defense. And continually under all of these Presidents, the defense budget has done very well. But in the domestic arena, we moved in a very bold way to fund a transportation act which provided \$218 billion over a 6-year period. That is the kind of action that I always dreamed of, and I think it was necessary.

I maintain it still is necessary if we are really going to come to grips with what has to happen in the area of education.

Education suffers from a lack of resources, and that is the primary problem. We cannot escape that. No amount of jawboning and no amount of theorizing, no amount of testing will escape the fact that there is a definite lack of resources.

Let me just set the stage and establish some parameters which are both local and national. At the local level, in New York City, we have just received the results of a 7-year court case. A ruling has been made after a 7-year trial by a Supreme Court judge

that New York State has systematically been short-changing New York City in education funding over the years. The order of the judge is that New York State must take steps immediately to provide greater resources to New York City.

It is at the local level. The Nation's largest city, 1.2 million children, about 1,100 schools, more than 60,000 teachers. It is at the local level, but I think it has good, strong implications for the entire Nation.

The lack of resources is pinpointed by Judge Leland DeGrasse's decision, which declared that New York City schools have been grossly neglected and underfunded.

I maintain at this point that despite all the rhetoric and discussion about education at the national level through the last four Presidents, the problem in America is that the schools of America are grossly underfunded. Now, many of the Members of Congress and many members in government are high places, live in neighborhoods where their schools are doing all right, but I am talking about across the Nation as a whole.

There are too many schools that need considerable resources that they are not receiving. They need the resources in the areas of physical infrastructure. They need resources in other areas.

Mr. Speaker, in fact, I think that this applies to all of America, Justice Leland DeGrasse's decision in the case of New York City versus the State reads as follows, I am just going to read a section from his conclusion, this court has held, I am quoting from Justice DeGrasse's decisions, this court has held that a sound basic education mandated by the education article consists of the foundational skills that students need to become productive citizens capable of civic engagement and sustaining competitive employment.

In order to ensure that public schools offer a sound basic education, the State must take steps to ensure at least the following resources, which as described in the body of this opinion, for the most part, currently are not given to New York City's public school students.

The following resources are not provided for New York City's students. This is the finding of a judge after 7 years of trial.

Number one, sufficient numbers of qualified teachers, principals and other personnel; number three, appropriate class sizes; number three, adequate and accessible school buildings with sufficient space to ensure appropriate class size and implementation of a sound curriculum; number four, sufficient and up-to-date books, supplies, libraries, educational technology and laboratories; number five, suitable curricula, including an expanded platform of programs to help at-risk students by giving them more time on tests; number six, adequate resources for students for extraordinary needs; number seven, a safe, orderly environment.

Education discussions become extremely complicated. People think that there is a morass out there, and there is no way out of this endless discussion of what it takes to reform education in America.

Here we have a judge that has listed the simple elements, the components of what is needed to establish a sound basic education system. Those are the terms that he uses repeatedly.

I think in America we can, first of all, expect from every jurisdiction, every school district in America, every State, every jurisdiction should seek to establish a sound basic education. That is a terminology used in the State constitution. Not all States may use that term, but basically when States talk about the right responsibility for providing an education, it basically means the same thing, a sound basic education.

Let me go back for a moment and repeat his definition of a sound basic education. That is an education that allows students to become productive citizens, productive citizens. How does he define a productive citizen? A productive citizen is a citizen capable of civic engagement and sustaining competitive employment. It sounds too simple to be true. But this is what it boils down to.

We need to produce students who are capable of civic engagement and sustaining competitive employment. Both of those are rather complicated. Not complicated, it is easy to understand the concept to fulfill that concept. I do not want to oversimplify it.

To be capable of civic engagement; what does that mean? Surely it means that students produced by our system ought to be able to evaluate the pronouncements of officials seeking election and be able to vote in intelligent ways in election. It surely means that they ought to be able to evaluate the system that we have structured to provide for the election of our officials and be able to come up with system that is fair and just.

Civic engagement means more than the old civic books which talk about how a bill becomes law in Congress. I have those little booklets I give to the kids on how a bill becomes law in Congress, very similar to how a bill becomes law in the State legislature.

Those little steps of the introduction and the action in the committee and the action on the floor and all of that is elementary and very inadequate in terms of telling students about what is necessary to have appropriate civic engagement.

How do we get elected? We have elections. We have primaries that elect people in the parties. We have elections between the major parties on Election Day. We all go to the polls. The polls are fair. They are policed by policemen and monitors. Both sides can have people who are judging whether or not the election is being conducted fairly, and it all appears to be a wonderful exercise that we can all applaud.

Students are not told about the fact that in all the counties of America you have different systems for electing. They are not told about the fact that machines have to be purchased because of varying circumstances. Some machines are very old and do not function very well. They are not told about the fact that from one county to another, you may have different ballots and some ballots are more difficult than others.

Human beings who are political entities, Republicans and Democrats, make up the ballots. And once you have the election and you have to have a count, there are human, subjective judgments that enter in, and you may have to have court cases, and, finally, the case may get to the Supreme Court that voting in our democracy is not as simple as it may be.

Mr. Speaker, to have students educated in a way which makes them capable of civic engagement, we have to do more in that area, and understand that it is not as simple as it has been made to appear over the last 100 years in our civic textbooks.

In the area of sustaining competitive employment, things are very complicated. There was a time when sustaining competitive employment meant all you had to do was to know how to read a few signs and follow instructions and follow a few written instructions, but mostly oral instructions, and the straw boss, or the foreman, in the plant would tell you which widget you have to put on which line as it moved and how many boxes you have to pick up. For a long time, the young people coming out of our schools were absorbed by the manufactured industries.

□ 1615

Most of them, for many years, did not even complete high school, and it was not necessary in order for them to obtain competitive employment. Sustaining competitive employment 30 years ago was very different than sustaining competitive employment now.

So sustaining competitive employment now, if the State is responsible for making it possible for students to sustain competitive employment, then the State must provide the kinds of tools and equipment that are in a present working environment.

The computer is dominant in the present working environment, whether one is talking about an assembly line in a factory or inside an office where the production of data and the distribution of data, the retrieval of data is the only concern. The computer science digital devices, they have all taken over.

If one has schools that do not have educational technology that is sufficient, computer labs, then one is not providing sustaining competitive employment.

So a decision like this challenges the system. When a judge says one must produce students who can become citizens capable of civic engagement and

sustaining competitive employment, one is laying down a formidable challenge to the education system of today.

A challenge in America today I think is how do we meet the challenges of our complex modern world. What kind of education system do we produce. We are a very powerful, smug, fat, comfortable empire at this point. Rome was just a village compared to the United States of America. Nothing has ever existed like the United States of America. Never have so many been so comfortable. Never have so many had benefits provided for them. Never have so many enjoyed the fruits of productivity in the area of technology and science and the fruits of productivity in agriculture.

America is great partially because of the fact that there is a common sense out there which says education is important. Something in the air that Thomas Jefferson breathed made Thomas Jefferson decide I will go and establish the University of Virginia. The University of Virginia later became the model for all of the land grant colleges. We have every State of the Union that produce something similar to the University of Virginia. We are better in terms of the land grant colleges helped by the United States Government.

The Federal Government established the Morrel Act. The Morrel Act provided the funding for land grant colleges. Land grant colleges define themselves in much the way the judge is defining basic education here, not in terms of Latin and philosophy and Greek, but whatever is necessary to allow citizens to become productive.

So agriculture, engineering and topics that usually were not taught in higher education institutions were the primary curricula of the land grant colleges.

So the land grant colleges were a part of the American instinct to push for more education, and our laws which made every State take on the responsibility for education. There is nothing about a responsibility to provide education in the United States Federal Constitution. But every State has something in their State Constitution which takes on the responsibility for the provision of education. Very American.

Later on, after World War II was ended, that same instinct, the same drive from the bottom to assert that education is number one priority led to the creation of the Bill of Rights for the G.I. bill, which allowed every returning American soldier to get the funding for an education from high school equivalency diplomas and high school diplomas, all the way up to college, college degrees.

Our universities and colleges were filled up with G.I.s going to school. They were later able to take on the revolution of technology.

Automation came along, and a number of new developments came along after World War II that we were able to

sufficiently master because we were producing out of our universities and colleges a broad base of very highly trained people who could take that on.

So in America, we have had that push and that drive for education before. The question is now are we too smug, are we too petty, are we too driven to penny pinch that we cannot conceive of anything as great as the G.I. bill which said every soldier can go to school. If one wants to be a barber, one can get money to get trained as a barber. If one wants to be a mechanic, one gets money to be trained as a mechanic. If one wants to be a doctor of philosophy, one can get the money. The government will pay for one to become a doctor of philosophy.

We do not have that kind of spirit which says that, in order to earn a living in the future, every student is going to have to be exposed to computers and have some kind of basic computer literacy; reading, writing, arithmetic, and computer literacy. If one is going to have computer literacy, then education is going to cost more than it costs before.

Here we are with President Bush producing a plan which says he will leave no child behind. I have read the President's outline. I have a copy right here. "The bipartisan education reform will be the cornerstone of my administration," by George W. Bush. It is an impressive outline of what he intends to do.

The President has not yet introduced a bill. The Republicans who are on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, I serve on the Committee on Education and the Workforce where this bill would have to be, this function, most of it will have to come through our committee. The President has introduced no bill yet. But his outline is interesting.

I would applaud President Bush in his outline for emphasizing at the very beginning the fact that we need to focus most of our resources that are available on the schools that need the most, on the failing schools, on the schools which have the most at-risk students, the most disadvantaged students. I would applaud that. It seems that that is common sense, one might say.

Why should one applaud the President for immediately proposing that our primary first dollars be focused intentionally on the schools that are in the greatest need? Why would not that be understood by everybody who is interested in improving education in America? It is not a self-evident fact. It is not endorsed by all the members of the President's party.

The great battle between the Democrats on the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Republicans on the Committee on Education and the Workforce both in the House of Representatives and, I think, in the other body the same problem has arisen, is that the Republicans on the committee want to take the limited dollars

that we have available in title I and other education programs and spread them out further. They want to have flexibility. They want to have block grants.

So the President's first statements, which call for intensifying and focusing more of the dollars on the schools in greatest need runs contrary to the position that the members of his own party have taken in the House of Representatives.

Let me recapitulate, Mr. Speaker. I really am talking about the education imperative. I am agreeing with the President of the United States that we ought to have education as one of our number one priorities. I think it should be the number one priority ahead of the tax cut even.

I think that the President's proposals deserve careful analysis, and I would start by applauding the first parts of his proposal which call for focusing on failing schools, disadvantaged students. Our resources should go there first. That seems to be a self-evident conclusion, but it is not.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives on the Committee on Education and the Workforce and some Democrats in the House have not seen fit to make that kind of dedicated proposition, support that kind of dedicated proposition.

In fact, when I talk about school construction and the fact that the first dollars for school construction ought to go to the areas which still have coal burning furnaces in their schools, or asbestos, overcrowding so great that the schools cannot provide lunch for the youngsters except on a three-cycle program where they start feeding the first cycle at 10 o'clock in the morning because of the overcrowding. They force students to eat lunch at 10 o'clock in the morning. They have just had breakfast already, so why should they be forced to eat lunch? I said we should give the priority to those areas. Most of those kinds of schools and situations are in the inner cities.

I have had Democratic colleagues who talk about, no, we do not want any construction bill which does not give equal treatment to all districts, you know. So I have a bill which calls for funding all school districts according to the number of school-age pupils.

All districts feel that they have a need. Some may need money for computerization and improving the safety facilities around the school. Some may need money for remodeling the auditorium, the gymnasium. Others may need money for life and death matters like getting rid of a coal-burning furnace which is jeopardizing the health and safety of the children or getting rid of asbestos. Others may need money to build new schools because of the fact that the overcrowding is strangling the whole process of education.

So President Bush, I will unite with him, and I hope that my Democratic colleagues in the House of Representatives, in general, beginning with those

on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, will unite with the President on the proposition that resources ought to be better focused.

Whatever we have to offer ought to be focused on the schools that are failing and the areas which have students with greatest need. Title I was conceived that way. The Federal Government became a partner in education to help with poverty areas whereas districts were too poor to educate youngsters.

Lyndon Johnson fashioned the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and title I as a primary provision of that act which funnels funds into districts according to the number of children who qualify for free lunches. Free lunches are provided by the United States Department of Agriculture. If one is eligible for those free lunches, that is the definition of the level of poverty that one must have in order to qualify for title I funds.

So we have a yardstick, a barometer for measuring where the problem is. The correlation between poverty and lack of achievement is well established.

The number one cause of poor school performance is poverty. Now, let me not be misquoted that all poor children are in a position where they cannot perform; that there are no schools in poor neighborhoods where children do not perform very well. There are numerous exceptions. The poverty does not fix the children into a pattern where it is impossible for them to perform well.

One of the best schools in my district, PS-161 on Crown Street, I was surprised to find out that 90 percent of the children, more than 90 percent of the children in that school qualified for free lunches, which means that they come from poor homes. Yet, that school performed as a second or third best sixth grade reading class in the whole State of New York.

The State of New York, of course, is very variant. The State of New York has very rich communities, very rich school districts. I think the school district in New York State that spends the most money per pupil spends \$24,000 per pupil. \$24,000 per pupil is spent in the richest district. In New York City, we are spending between \$6,000 and \$7,000 per pupil.

Nevertheless, there are children performing in some of these poor schools who can outperform schools in richer school districts. So it does not lock them in, but generally, generally poverty and low performance go together. The correlation has been proven over and over again.

So I congratulate President Bush on saying we should focus the money. I will unite with President Bush in a bipartisan cooperation. I call on all my colleagues to unite with President Bush to push for the concentration and the focus of Federal resources in the areas that need money, that need resources most.

□ 1630

Let us not have competitive grants in education anymore. Any additional money, and we need far more money, should not be funding that is put out there and then a proposal must be submitted and those who submit proposals will have to compete. They will have a peer review process, and the best written proposal will get the money. What we find is that the districts in America who have the best proposal writers are walking off with the available funding.

After-school centers, for example, 21st century learning centers they call them, they provide after-school money, Saturday tutoring, summer school money, very exemplary programs. I do not think anybody in the Congress, Republican or Democrat, who would say these programs do not work. If we are able to get after-school centers to provide that extra tutoring and Saturday tutoring, the things that go into those programs, then children can succeed, and we have seen the progress that students make. But the funding of the Federal Government for the 21st century learning centers does not even reach one quarter of those in need at this point, and those that are reached are not the most needy because it was a competitive grant and proposals had to be submitted and what we find is the best proposal writers are prevailing.

All future grants in education should be given out on the basis of need. In other words, we can target the areas where the need is greatest by following the formula for free lunches. The school districts which have the largest numbers of pupils who receive free lunches are the poorest districts. We should not have them compete with other districts for after-school learning centers. We should say there is where the need is and additional funding goes to meet this need.

Community technology centers. Community technology centers were proposed by the Congressional Black Caucus. We called them storefront computer centers because what we wanted to do was to have a situation where the deficiency in the homes of poor children would be compensated for by having the availability of computers in places where members of the family as well as the students could go to practice. They need access to a computer. Among other things, they need access to a computer in order to be able to master computer literacy. So a computer storefront center concept was a response of the Clinton administration to a request made by the Congressional Black Caucus.

I applaud the Clinton administration for their response. I applaud the Republican majority for agreeing to the funding. But the computer storefront centers in the bureaucratic process and the bureaucratic approach became computer technology centers. Already we had ratcheted them up to another level beyond the simple storefront centers that we talked about. The very title that came out for the RFP, the re-

quest for proposals, went out to everybody for computer technology centers. Already the proposal was more complicated than a simple gathering of computers at a storefront place, with some personnel to keep it open late at night and on Saturdays. It became something more difficult.

The proposal writers went to work all over America. Now, there are some school systems and some schools themselves that have excellent proposal writers. If there is a proposal, with guidelines, regardless of the circumstances on the ground, they will produce a magnificent proposal. And when the peer review readers get that proposal, they will mark it 100. It has no relationship with the actual need.

Those who are most in need usually do not have excellent proposal writers. Those schools have teachers and personnel who have moved on, and the schools that have the least experienced personnel, the ones least likely to have good proposal writers, or the districts who are struggling to meet the needs of putting people in the classroom every day, they cannot afford to hire somebody who becomes a specialist in proposal writing.

So what is happening in the Clinton administration, where we had funding for some good programs, all the way from Gear Up, community technology centers, and the Safe Schools and Drugs Act, there were a number of different programs that have been funded on the basis of competitive submissions and that process has led to the pupils and the schools and the district of greatest need not having received those programs.

So one thing the President can do, and we will certainly cooperate with him, is to have a provision which requires that programs that are deemed to be necessary to help improve the performance of disadvantaged and at-risk students are programs that should be targeted to those areas without a competitive bidding process.

We have many other programs that do get a distribution of their funds based on need or formula. We could have a formula which says if there are certain numbers of students which receive the free lunches or who are eligible for Title I funding, then that helps to drive and determine where the need is and that is where we should place the programs that we deem are necessary to improve education. So I agree with that point that the President starts with, and we certainly hope we can make that work in concrete terms.

One of the problems we will be up against is that the members of the committee who are Republican have a Republican position in the House in general that is going in the other direction. They do not want to target the money into the poorest districts. They want to have block grants. The block grant goes to the State and the State governor determines where the money goes. The Federal Government is out of it. That is disaster, in our opinion.

Block grants have flexibility. We can have a grant which is for a specific program, like Title I; but the flexibility is so great until they can skim off money for administration, they could use some of it to improve the parking lot in a richer district. All kinds of things can happen when we grant flexibility to the States. It can go in the direction which is opposite where the President has chosen for it to go.

Second point. President Bush says we will concentrate resources, and after we concentrate resources we will test. As a result of the testing process, we will make judgments. After 2 years, any school that is still failing will be required to allow its students to choose a public alternative. Public school choice will be mandated after 2 years. After 3 years, any school that is still failing will be closed down and declared ineligible for Federal funding and will be privatized. The schools would have an option. They can give the students vouchers and send them off to private schools, or they can become charter schools, or they can become contracted to profit-making contractors who would run the schools. Three years.

I agree that we should focus on failing schools. I do not agree that 3-years-and-a-school-is-out is an appropriate process. Three strikes and you are out. Three years and you are out. I think that two problems exist there. Three years is not enough time. We do not transform institutions in 3 years. We do not solve problems involving human beings that fast in 3 years. That is a pretty harsh judgment to make: either improve, come up to standard in 3 years, or we close it down.

We do not say that to any other set of institutions. We would have closed down the CIA and the FBI if we judged that harshly: either improve or perform. The CIA did not see the Soviet Union collapsing. Half of its resources were devoted to the Soviet Union, and they did not see the economy of the Soviet Union collapsing until I think the networks announced it to them. The CIA allowed Aldrich Ames, the person who was in charge of counterespionage, to sit there for years and destroy their effectiveness in terms of counterespionage. But we have not cut the CIA budget. We have not done anything to an institution that had a gross failure.

We have had gross failures. The FBI now has grossly failed in the area of their own counterespionage operation. Nobody has dared to say we should get rid of the FBI because of the fact that the chief of counterintelligence was himself the mole and directing the operation for so many years, 15 years. We do not judge institutions anywhere else in our democracy so harshly.

Why do we say to a school in a neighborhood struggling to educate its youngsters that they must either improve or we take all the Federal money away in 3 years? They have 3 years. So I think we ought to have some flexibility.

We will work with the President on that area, and maybe we can have some

flexibility, between 5 and 7 years, some kind of barometers of progress where school improvement at a certain rate we can assume is going to keep going and not harshly move in to take over after 3 years. The problem with the 3-year mandate is that there are many of us who suspect that it is a setup for failure; that by mandating 3 years, we set the school up to become privatized, with the real objective to privatize the schools of America.

It is no secret that the members of the majority party want to go to vouchers, although not for their own school districts. When I question members of the majority party who advocate vouchers for poor districts, vouchers for the inner city, they do not want vouchers. They do not go to their own constituency and their own neighborhoods and say we are in favor of vouchers, because most of their neighborhoods where their children go to school have good schools. They have good public schools. Our goal is to have public schools as good as the ones that the majority of the Members of Congress have in their neighborhoods. Public schools.

However, the push for vouchers cannot be resisted. The push for privatization cannot be resisted. The President now and the majority party in the House of Representatives, the majority party in the Senate, all are pushing for privatization. So what better situation to allow for a massive privatization of the schools in America than that to set up the schools for failure and say that they must succeed in 3 years or they must be privatized; they will be out of business?

The other part of that is in 3 years what kind of resources does the President propose to provide? In 3 years, what kind of funding will the Federal Government provide for these schools? How will we increase what exists already? The President proposed in his speech last night that education would be the area of domestic programming to get the largest increase in his budget. He proposes to increase education funding by 10 percent. That is 10 percent over what exists now.

We have actually had a rate of funding over the last 4 years greater than that. The increases in funding for education have been greater than 10 percent per year over the last 4 years. So the President would slow down the process, not increase it. He has made education the number one priority in terms of rhetoric, but in his first discussion of dollars he is slowing down the commitment to the provision of the necessary resources for the improvement of education.

Here is the rub: I went to the White House as part of the Congressional Black Caucus meeting with the President and I spoke on education. I said, "Mr. President, there are some good features in your plan. We would like to have a dialogue with you about it, but there are no figures, no dollars." At that time he had no dollar figures. He

only came up with those last week, and last night he reaffirmed the fact that he is going to increase education by 10 percent.

□ 1645

In the Congressional Black Caucus, we had a resolution passed like 2 years ago when they first began to talk about a surplus and we said that whatever the surplus is, let us devote 10 percent of the surplus, the present education budget, let us add onto that each year 10 percent of the surplus. If the surplus does not pan out to be as high as they thought it would be, it is 10 percent of whatever it is. The projections for the surplus at that time were \$200 billion, what it is roughly now, around \$200 billion, the same figure. That meant 10 percent for education would be \$20 billion; \$20 billion per year added to the education budget.

Does that seem like an exorbitant amount? No. What you can do is in this time of most fortunate times of prosperity, deal with the capital expenditures. You do not have to increase the operating budgets of any schools. The aid would not be such that you would make the schools dependent. Spend for school construction. Spend for school computers, equipment, the capital expenditures. Now let us have every district be freed of the need to expend for capital items and especially let us set free those districts that need decent schools, buildings, safe buildings, buildings conducive to learning. Especially let us get the schools wired for computers and let us put computers in the schools. All of those things do not require that the Federal Government get involved in discussions of curriculum in the local school, discipline, administration. You do not have to get involved in local school matters. As the President said, the money came from the people. It is their money. Anyhow, we are not benevolently passing back money that does not belong to the people. Give it back to the people in the area of highest priority in terms of capital expenditures for education and get out. You are not required to stay in after you give help for school buildings. There is nothing to keep you there interfering with the way the schools are run. If you give money for computers, there is nothing to require you to stay there and interfere with the way the schools are run.

A \$20 billion increase in education per year over the next 10 years would create the kind of education system in America that would carry us forward into the 21st and 22nd century and make us completely inviolable, because it is education. Our greatness, our superiority in the military sector, in the industrial sector, commercial sector, in the cultural sector is dependent on a very highly educated population, a base of education which has people at every level educated. That must continue. If we fail to take this opportunity, if we are petty now and small-minded, have no vision and can only

see an increase of 10 percent of the current budget, rather than 10 percent of the surplus, then we are going to lose a golden opportunity to guarantee that what happened to the Roman Empire will never happen to the American empire.

Our empire is far more shaky than you think it is. We are alone in the world of 5 or 6 billion people and we have less than 300 million people who enjoy a very high standard of living. We have allies in industrialized areas. If you put us altogether, maybe we have a billion people who enjoy a very high standard of living, but what about the other 5 billion? Do you think you are really going to be able to exist unless we take our superior education, our productivity, our inventiveness, our ingenuity and keep spreading the prosperity of it, the benefits of prosperity and the benefits of inventiveness and the benefits of technology throughout the entire world. We have to have an educated population to do this. Everybody must be seen as a potential resource in the effort to keep America great in this area.

We are showing strains at every level. There is a great shortage of teachers. Thousands and thousands of teachers are needed right now and they are not available in certain areas. The projection is that it will be hundreds of thousands of teachers needed in the next 5 to 10 years and they will not be there. We have shortages in other areas. Policemen. In the area of government service, the quality of people, there is a problem. In the quality of people in the military, there is a problem. We had an aircraft carrier launched a couple of years ago, a new aircraft carrier launched and they were short 300 people. They could not get 300 people to fill the necessary positions on the ship because the ship was such a high technology, the aircraft carrier had such high technology devices until they needed a very well educated population. They could not find the people. Those shortages in the military continue to exist. Ever more complicated weapons are invented and we are not matching that with a massive education program to be able to pull from the bottom what we need in terms of education.

The caliber of people in high places obviously is a problem. I do not think 20 years ago we would have had a captain or an admiral or anybody in charge of a ship in the Middle East who would be so careless as to allow his ship to be put in a position where a man in a fishing boat could bring a bomb and blow a hole in the ship and the lives of 12 to 15 sailors were lost. That bomb incident in the Middle East, I do not think we would have had a person in charge of a ship who was that dumb, who was that unqualified. I do not think we would have had the submarine accident that happened in Japan, that you would have people in charge of a ship who were as dumb as the people or as careless, unqualified as

the people in that submarine who let that happen. From all the facts that I hear, the human error, the sloppiness is part of a pattern. The sloppiness in the CIA that produced Aldrich Ames, the sloppiness in the FBI that produced Mr. Hanssen, the sloppiness, the erosion of quality in the Navy that produces these accidents. It is all over. We have glitches in every level of our society because the complexities of operating things are so great until you need not just people at the very top who are excellent people but you need them all the way down the line.

The man who put the oil in the airplane is the one I worry about when I get on the plane. Him and the mechanic who tightened the bolts on the little screws that had to be tightened, all those details are what makes a plane go. I do not worry about the pilot because we spend more money to train pilots than we do on anybody else, any other category of worker in the Nation. The pilots are well trained. But I worry about all those other people we are dependent upon. Education in America has to produce the high quality at every level. We have to get rid of our pettiness and go forward. We have to understand that this is no place to exercise some of our weaknesses, to let some of our weaknesses rise to the top.

The Education Committee that I serve on is also called the Workforce Committee, Education and the Workforce. It used to be called the Education and Labor Committee. It is very antilabor, so much that they changed the name. They got rid of the word "labor." But nevertheless all the functions related to working people in America must come from the same committee. We have a hostile atmosphere there toward working families. We have a move on now to roll back the standards in ergonomics, to change the way labor unions can provide money in political campaigns. There is an attack on working families through labor unions. That is where the people who are going to make our society run have to come from. They have to come from working families. Middle-class families are going to continue to produce doctors and lawyers and people in the higher professions, the business graduates. We need more computer scientists, we need people to operate the ships. We need whole categories of people that must be producing. The only place they can come from are working families. The attacks that are being made on labor are ridiculous because of the fact that we are undermining a segment of the population, working families, that is critical.

In the area of minorities, we are still making critical mistakes in the area of minority education and the way we deal with minorities. We do not understand that the youngest population that we have are among the African Americans and the Hispanics. They have the youngest people. These are the people who are now at school age, who are going to be the workforce of

tomorrow when many of the other folks in the majority population have begun to retire. The way we treat minor and children of minority families is critical.

I want to end with one last statement on a recent development within our Education and Workforce Committee. We are going forward in the committee with the assignments for the new 107th Congress. This button I have on relates to a problem that has arisen in the reconfiguration of our committee subcommittees, the subcommittees laid out by the majority. The majority Republicans decide. We hoped that they would have done this in consultation with Democrats, but the pattern nowadays is that they do not consult with the minority, the Democrats are never consulted on these things, so they came with a proposal for a Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness. I think the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness is very much in order, very much in line with where we have to go. I am here saying that education is the hope of America, that the only way our society is going to survive is by focusing intensely on our education system and guaranteeing maximum education for all. I think that the change of a name of a committee that used to be the Higher Education Committee to the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness is appropriate. We were excited about that. But in the process of doing that and creating other committees, they took out of the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness all of the higher education titles related to minority schools. The historically black colleges and universities, title 3(B), the Hispanic serving institutions and the tribal colleges, all serving minorities, they were taken out of the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness. They were put into another committee which is called Committee for Select Education. In Select Education, you have the problems of juvenile delinquency prevention, child abuse prevention and a number of social programs and problems that are very important. We would like to see them dealt with. But why do you take out of the Committee on Competitiveness the minority colleges, the minority colleges, which have a great role to play in making America competitive in the 21st century? Where are we going to get the computer scientists from?

We have title 1(B) now, H1B, I think, which brings in foreigners to take positions in the computer science industry, in the information technology industry. We should have more and better computer programs in these historically black colleges and universities and in the Hispanic serving institutions and the tribal colleges. When we discuss 21st century competitiveness, we do not want to have a situation where the historically black colleges and the Hispanic serving institutions, the tribal colleges are not on the table, they are not being discussed. They go into another committee.

In boxing, if you have a bout scheduled after the main event, you get very little attention. No matter how much effort the boxers put forth, after the main event nobody is interested. The main event is the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness. We would like to have the historically black colleges and universities there. We would like to have the Hispanic serving institutions there. We would like to have the tribal colleges there. All of the members of the Education Committee who are minorities, we happen to have on that committee four people who are African Americans, three people who are Hispanic Americans, two who are Asian Americans and one who is a Native American. We all pleaded with the Republican leaders of the committee to not do that because it appeared, one, to push the minorities out of the process of preparing for 21st century competitiveness, it appeared that way, and in reality we know from experience that when you separate out things, they are not treated equally. When they get more attention as an event that takes place after the main event, if they are not at the table when the funding is being discussed, when the appropriations are being discussed, they will not prevail.

That is just one of the kinds of blunders that we must worry about as we go into the 107th Congress. There is no crisis on the horizon which raises our level of adrenalin. We do not feel any intermediate emergency. We are a pretty smug, comfortable people, the American Nation at this point. It is an opportunity. We should not relax.

When President Bush talked about the angel in the whirlwind in his inaugural address, the angel in the whirlwind which always seemed to be there to guide America through crisis. If we stop and think, that has been the case. We have gone through numerous crises in this country. We have had leaders produced at just the right time, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Roosevelt whose decisiveness and vision and cleverness matched Adolf Hitler. Not only did he get us out of the Depression but he led the way to the defeat of fascism.

We have had critical periods in our history and had to rise to the occasion. Usually they were very physical kinds of challenges. The challenge we face now is different and it requires some creativity and some vision in terms of here we are in the midst of a peacetime prosperity with resources that are unparalleled. Never before in the history of mankind has a Nation existed as rich and powerful as America. If all we can do now is to declare war on our working families and go after their labor unions and undermine the structure for providing jobs and higher wages, if all we can do is do negative things like classify minorities in a special way, if those are the things we do, we will destroy our opportunity to overcome the problems that the Roman Empire finally faced.

We do not have to decline. This empire can go on and on forever, but it has to have a firm commitment and dedication to education. We must put the money and the resources behind our rhetoric.

President Bush, I congratulate you on the rhetoric. Now we have to get the resources for education to make education our number one priority in reality.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 333, BANKRUPTCY ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 2001

Mr. SESSIONS (during the special order of Mr. OWENS), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-4) on the resolution (H. Res. 71) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 333) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE Mr. Speaker, in accordance with section 219 of H. Con. Res. 290, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD adjustments to the section 302(a) allocation to the House Committee on Commerce, set forth in H. Rept. 106-577, to reflect \$15 million in additional new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$250 million for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Section 219 of H. Con. Res. 290 authorizes the Chairman of the House Budget Committee to increase the 302(a) allocation of the Committee on Commerce for legislation that provides Medicaid coverage for women diagnosed with cervical and breast cancer through the screening program of the Centers for Disease Control. Under the terms of section 219, the amount of the adjustment is in the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by such legislation, but may not exceed \$50 million in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$250 million in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

H.R. 4386, which became P.L. 106-345, provided funding for the specified purpose. Costs begin in fiscal year 2001 at \$15 million in new budget authority and outlays and total \$250 million in new budget authority and outlays over the period 2001-2005.

If you have any questions, please contact Dan Kowalski of my staff at 67270.

Mr. Speaker, in accordance with section 220 of H. Con. Res. 290, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD adjustments to the section 302(a) allocation to the House Committee on Agriculture, as revised, to reflect \$995 million in additional new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Section 220 of H. Con. Res. 290 authorizes the Chairman of the House Budget Committee to increase the 302(a) allocation of the Committee on Agriculture for legislation that provides for the stabilization of receipt-based payments to counties that support school and road systems and that provides for the dedication of a portion of those payments to local investments in Federal lands within such counties. Under the terms of section 220, the amount of the adjustment is in the amount of budget authority and outlays provided by such legislation, but may not exceed \$200 million in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2001 and \$1.1 billion in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

H.R. 2389, which became P.L. 106-393, provided funding for those specified purposes. Costs begin in fiscal year 2002 and total \$995 million in new budget authority and outlays over the period 2001-2005.

If you have any questions, please contact Dan Kowalski of my staff at 67270.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2001 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2001 THROUGH FY 2005

Mr. NUSSLE Mr. Speaker, to facilitate the application 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and sections 202 and 203 of the conference report accompanying H. Con. Res. 290, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2001 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2001 through fiscal year 2005. This status report is current through February 27, 2001.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, revenues, the surplus, and advance appropriations with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 290. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act and sections 202 and 203(b) of H. Con. Res. 290, which create points of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2001 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays of each authorizing committee with jurisdiction over direct spending programs with the "section 302(a)" allocations for discretionary action made under H. Con. Res. 290 for fiscal year 2001 and fiscal 2001 through 2005. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to enforce section 11(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2001 with the revised "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act because

the point of order under that section applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table compares discretionary appropriations to the levels provided by section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Section 251 requires that, if at the end of a session discretionary spending in any category exceeds the limits set forth in section 251(c) (as adjusted pursuant to section 251(b)), there shall be a sequestration of amounts within that category to bring spending within the established limits. As the determination of the need for a sequestration is based on the report of the President required by section 254, this table is provided for informational purposes only.

STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2001 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 290—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 27, 2001

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2001	Fiscal years 2001–2005
Appropriate Level (as amended):		
Budget Authority	1,537,861	n.a.
Outlays	1,506,048	n.a.
Revenues	1,503,200	8,022,400.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(a) REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 27, 2001

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2001		2001–2005 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	3,062	2,295	10,832	9,819
Current level	3,284	2,319	11,095	10,145
Difference	222	24	263	326
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	38	23	20,151	20,129
Difference	38	23	20,151	20,129
Banking and Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	–1,329
Current level	–16	–16	–53	–53
Difference	–16	–16	–53	1,276
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	6	4	30	28
Difference	6	4	30	28
Commerce:				
Allocation	15	15	250	250
Current level	1,540	1,540	–418	–418
Difference	1,525	1,525	–668	–668
International Relations:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	348	348	475	478
Difference	348	348	475	478
Government Reform:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	–6	–6	22	22
Difference	–6	–6	22	22
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	4	3	4	4
Difference	4	3	4	4
Resources:				
Allocation	0	0	162	44
Current level	–97	–114	39	39
Difference	–97	–114	–123	–5
Judiciary:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	–112	–263	–370	–388
Difference	–112	–263	–370	–388
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	–10	–10	–10	–10
Difference	–10	–10	–10	–10
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	14	14	132	132
Difference	14	14	132	132
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	510	479	7,280	7,037
Current level	534	503	2,559	2,360
Difference	24	24	–4,721	–4,677
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	55	25	3,035	3,038
Current level	2,731	2,731	18,793	18,794
Difference	2,676	2,706	15,758	15,756

STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2001 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 290—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 27, 2001—Continued

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2001	Fiscal years 2001–2005
Surplus	–2,848	n.a.
Advance Appropriations	23,500	n.a.
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,563,641	n.a.
Outlays	1,515,063	n.a.
Revenues	1,512,273	8,155,727.
Surplus	–2,790	n.a.
Advance Appropriations	23,524	n.a.
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	25,780	n.a.
Outlays	9,015	n.a.
Revenues	9,073	133,327.
Surplus	–58	n.a.
Advance Appropriations	24	n.a.

n.a.=Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2002 through 2005 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of any measure providing new budget authority for FY 2001 would cause FY2001 budget authority to further exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of any measure providing new outlays for FY2001 would cause FY2001 out-

lays to further exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss for FY2001 in excess of \$9,073,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290.

Enactment of any measure resulting in any revenue loss for the period FY2001 through 2005 in excess of \$133,327,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290.

SURPLUS

Enactment of any measure that reduces the surplus for FY2001 by more than \$58,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause the FY2001 surplus to fall below the appropriate level set by section 201(c) of H. Con. Res. 290.

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

Enactment of any measure authorizing new advance appropriations for FY2001 would cause FY2001 advance appropriations to further exceed the appropriate level set by section 203(b) of H. Con. Res. 290.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(b)

[In million of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	Revised 302(b) Suballocations as of July 19, 2000 (H. Rpt. 100-761)		Adjustments Not Reflected in 302(b) Suballocations		Current Level Reflecting Action Completed as of February 9, 2001		Current Level minus Adjusted Suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	14,548	14,972	3,563	3,088	18,746	18,285	635	225
Commerce, Justice, State	34,904	35,778	0	0	37,539	37,215	2,635	1,437
National Defense	288,297	279,618	249	185	287,381	277,741	-1,165	-2,062
District of Columbia	414	414	0	0	463	467	49	53
Energy & Water Development	21,743	21,950	214	133	23,556	23,012	1,599	929
Foreign Operations	13,281	14,974	467	55	14,868	15,260	1,120	231
Interior	14,723	15,224	1,689	710	18,888	17,298	2,476	1,364
Labor, HHS & Education	99,547	95,075	0	0	108,947	98,158	9,400	3,083
Legislative Branch	2,468	2,480	52	36	2,689	2,583	169	67
Military Construction	4,932	2,119	0	0	4,956	2,116	24	-3
Transportation ¹	13,735	48,255	718	193	16,804	49,194	2,351	746
Treasury-Postal Service	14,402	14,751	55	0	15,592	15,086	1,135	335
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	78,317	85,840	1,296	-8	82,654	86,613	3,041	781
Unassigned	42	985	0	0	0	768	-42	-217
Grand total	601,353	632,435	8,303	4,392	633,083	643,796	23,427	6,969

¹ Transportation does not include mass transit BA.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LEVELS SET FORTH IN SECTION 251(c) OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

[In millions of dollars]

	Defense ¹		Nondefense ¹		General Purpose		Highway Category		Mass Transit Category	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Statutory cap ²	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	640,803	613,247	n.a.	26,920	n.a.	4,639
Current level	311,003	299,876	322,080	311,634	633,083	611,510	n.a.	27,294	n.a.	4,992
Current level over (+)/under (-) statutory cap	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-7,220	-1,737	n.a.	374	n.a.	353

n.a.=Not applicable.

¹ Defense and nondefense categories are advisory rather than statutory.² Established by OMB Final Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 2001.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 28, 2001.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of
Representative, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2001 budget and is current through February 27, 2001. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 290, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted to the House by the Committee on the Budget to reflect funding for emergency requirements, disability reviews, and adoption assistance. Those revisions are required by section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last letter dated September 8, 2000, the following legislation has been enacted into law:

The Long-Term Care Security Act (Public Law 106-265).

Security Assistance Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-280).

Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-291).

Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-298).

An act to provide personnel flexibilities available for GAO (Public law 106-303).

Children's Health Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-310).

An act to increase fees to employers who are petitioners (Public Law 106-311).

American Competitiveness in the 21st Century Act (Public Law 106-313).

Black Hills National Forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-329).

Transportation Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-346).

Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-354).

An act to amend title 5, United States Code, on Thrift Savings Plans (Public Law 106-361).

An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey property (Public Law 106-366).

National Museum of the American Indian Commemorative Coin Act (Public Law 106-375).

An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey facilities (Public Law 106-376).

Veterans Affairs, HUD Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-377).

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386).

Agriculture and Rural Development Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-387).

An act to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide cost sharing (Public Law 106-392).

County Schools Funding Revitalization Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-393).

Federal Employees Health Benefits Children's Equity Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-394).

Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for 2001 (Public Law 106-398).

Veteran's Compensation COLA Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-413).

Alaska Native and American Indian Direct Reimbursement Act (Public Law 106-417).

Veterans' Benefits and Health Care Improvements Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-419).

National Transportation Safety Board Amendments Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-424).

Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-425).

An act making further continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-426).

Foreign Operations Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-429).

Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-458).

Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-472).

An act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to modify rates of duty (Public Law 106-476).

Palmetto Bend Conveyance Act (Public Law 106-512).

An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provisions relating to foreign sales corporations (Public Law 106-519).

An act making further continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-520).

District of Columbia Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-552).

Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-417).

Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-541).

Consolidated Appropriations, 2001 (Public Law 106-554).

An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study (Public Law 106-566).

Omnibus Indian Advancement Act (Public Law 106-568).

American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-569).

Federal Physicians Comparability Allowance Amendments of 2000 (Public Law 106-571).

Installment Tax Correction Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-573).

These actions have changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON

(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2001 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 27, 2001

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues	Surplus
Enacted before 2000:				
Revenues	0	0	1,514,800	
Permanents and other spending legislation	961,064	916,715	0	
Appropriation legislation	0	266,010	0	
Offsetting, receipts	-297,807	-297,807	0	
Total, enacted before 2000:	663,257	884,918	1,514,800	n.a.
Enacted in 2000:				
Authorizing legislation:				
An act to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 106-171)	1	1	0	
Omnibus Parks Technical Corrections Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-176)	8	6	0	
Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment & Reform Act (P.L. 106-181)	3,200	0	-2	
Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-185)	-114	-75	-115	
Trade and Development Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-200)	-47	-47	-442	
Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-224)	3,060	2,165	0	
Valles Caldera Preservation Act (P.L. 106-248)	-1	0	0	
Griffith Project Prepayment and Conveyance Act (P.L. 106-249)	-103	-103	0	
Semipostal Authorization Act (P.L. 106-253)	-2	-2	0	
Long-Term Care Security Act (P.L. 106-265)	3	3	0	
Security Assistance Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-280)	6	6	0	
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)	-3	-3	0	
An act to provide personnel flexibilities available for GAO (P.L. 106-303)	0	0	0	
Children's Health Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-310)	2	2	0	
An act to increase fees to employers who are petitioners (P.L. 106-311)	0	-64	0	
American Competitiveness in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 106-313)	0	-126	0	
Black Hills National forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-329)	-1	-1	0	
Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-354)	15	15	0	
An act to amend Title 5, United States Code, on Thrift Savings Plans (P.L. 106-361)	-3	-3	-6	
An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey property (P.L. 106-366)	-3	-5	0	
National Museum of the American Indian Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 106-375)	-3	-3	0	
An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey facilities (P.L. 106-376)	-2	-2	0	
Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-388)	342	342	0	
An act to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to provide cost sharing (P.L. 106-392)	23	8	0	
County Schools Funding Revitalization Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-393)	21	21	0	
Federal Employees Health Benefits Children's Equity Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-394)	-1	-1	0	
Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-398)	-22	-22	0	
Veteran's Compensation COLA Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-413)	380	349	0	
Alaska Native and American Indian Direct Reimbursement Act (P.L. 106-417)	9	9	0	
Veterans' Benefits and Health Care Improvements Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-419)	154	154	0	
National Transportation Safety Board Amendments Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-424)	12	12	0	
Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-425)	8	8	0	
Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-458)	-5	-5	0	
Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-472)	1	1	0	
An act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to modify rates of duty (P.L. 106-476)	0	0	-26	
Palmetto Bend Conveyance Act (P.L. 106-512)	-42	-42	0	
An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provisions relating to foreign sales corporations (P.L. 106-519)	0	0	-153	
Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-541)	2	2	0	
Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-554)	4,568	4,480	-139	
An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study (P.L. 106-566)	5	5	0	
Omnibus Indian Advancement Act (P.L. 106-568)	8	8	0	
American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-569)	-13	-13	-68	
Federal Physicians Comparability Allowance Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-571)	-3	-3	1	
Installment Tax Correction Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-573)	0	0	-1,120	
Total, authorizing legislation	11,458	7,076	-2,070	
Appropriations Acts:				
Agriculture and Rural Development Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-387)	77,830	42,663	0	
Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-553)	37,812	25,437	0	
Defense Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-259)	287,806	188,945	0	
District of Columbia Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-522)	440	408	0	
Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-377)	23,598	15,129	0	
Foreign Operations Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-429)	14,945	5,457	0	
Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-291)	18,905	11,912	0	
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-554)	289,432	227,557	0	
Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-554)	2,577	2,207	3	
Military Construction Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-246)	4,932	-3,582	0	
Transportation Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-346)	18,834	21,236	-460	
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-554)	29,964	22,442	0	
Veterans Affairs, HUD Appropriations, 2001 (P.L. 106-377)	103,577	62,961	0	
An act making further continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 (P.L. 106-426)	7	7	0	
An act making further continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 (P.L. 106-520)	7	7	0	
Consolidated Appropriations 2001 (P.L. 106-554)	15	-115	0	
Total, appropriations act:	910,681	626,171	-457	
Total, enacted in 2000:	922,139	633,247	-2,527	n.a.
Entitlements and Mandatories:				
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	-17,123	238	0	n.a.
Total Current Level ^a	1,563,641	1,515,063	1,512,273	-2,790
Total Budget Resolution	1,537,861	1,506,048	1,503,200	-2,848
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	25,780	9,015	9,073	0
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	0	0	0	58
Memorandum:				
Revenues, 2001-2005:				
House Current Level	0	0	8,155,727	n.a.
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,022,400	n.a.
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	133,327	n.a.
2001 Advances:				
FY 2002 House Current Level	23,159	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FY 2003 House Current Level	365	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FY 2001 House Budget Resolution	23,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: P.L. = Public Law; n.a. = not applicable.

^a For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include \$3,380 million in budget authority or \$3,340 million in outlays for Social Security administrative expenses. As a result, current level excludes these items. In addition, for comparability purposes, current level budget authority excludes \$1,252 million that was appropriated for mass transit.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XI of the rules of the House, I submit for printing in the RECORD the Rules of the Committee on Vet-

erans' Affairs as adopted by the committee on February 14, 2001.

COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE
107TH CONGRESS

(Adopted February 14, 2001)

RULE 1—APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES

The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a privileged motion in Committees and Subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

RULE 2—COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

Regular and Additional Meetings

(a)(1) The regular meeting day for the Committee shall be at 10 a.m. on the second Wednesday of each month in such place as the Chairman may designate. However, the Chairman may dispense with a regular Wednesday meeting of the Committee.

(2)(A) The Chairman of the Committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(B) The Chairman shall notify each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular and additional meeting of the Committee at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting, except under circumstances the Chairman determines to be of an emergency nature. Under such circumstances, the Chairman shall make an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

Public Announcement

(b)(1) The Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by the Committee, and the subcommittee Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Committee or the subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman or the Subcommittee Chairman, as the case may be, shall consult with the ranking minority member and make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Clerk of the Congressional Record and the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the Committee and each of its subcommittees shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House rule XI.

Quorum and Rollcalls

(c)(1) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for business and a majority of the members of any subcommittee shall constitute a quorum thereof for business, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(2) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(3) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the Committee and each of its subcommittees, including a record of the votes on any question on which

a recorded vote is demanded. The result of each such record vote shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(4) A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. With respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the report of the Committee on the bill or resolution.

(5) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

Calling and Interrogating Witnesses

(d)(1) Committee and subcommittee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member may be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of witnesses in both Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. Except as otherwise announced by the Chairman at the beginning of a hearing, members who are present at the start of the hearing will be recognized before other members who arrive after the hearing has begun. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) regarding the 5-minute rule, the Chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member may designate an equal number of members of the Committee or subcommittee majority and minority party to question a witness for a period not longer than 30 minutes. In no event shall the Chairman allow a member to question a witness for an extended period under this rule until all members present have had the opportunity to ask questions under the 5-minute rule. The Chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods of time.

(3) So far as practicable: (A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of the appearance of the witness, a written statement of the testimony of the witness and shall limit any oral presentation to a summary of the written statement; and (B) each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years.

(4) When a hearing is conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee on any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman of a majority of those minority members before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of the hearing thereon.

Media Coverage of Proceedings

(e) Any meeting of the Committee or its subcommittees that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by radio, television, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of House rule XI.

Subpoenas

(f) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of House rule XI, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of an investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

RULE 3—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) Its analysis, appraisal, evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, the Committee and its various subcommittees, consistent with their jurisdiction as set forth in Rule 4, shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in subsection (b).

(b)(1) The Committee and its subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the applications, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated.

(2) In addition, the Committee and its subcommittees shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of House rule X.

RULE 4—SUBCOMMITTEES

Establishment and Jurisdiction of Subcommittees

(a)(1) There shall be three subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Health, which shall have legislative, oversight and investigative jurisdiction over veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

(B) Subcommittee on Benefits, which shall have legislative, oversight and investigative jurisdiction over compensation, general and special pensions of all the wars of the United States, life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces, cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad, except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, burial benefits, education of veterans, vocational rehabilitation, veterans' housing programs, readjustment of servicemen to civilian life, and soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

(C) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which shall have authority over matters that are referred to the subcommittee by the Chairman of the full Committee for investigation and appropriate recommendations. Provided, however, That the operations of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall in no way limit the responsibility of the other subcommittees on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for carrying out their oversight duties. This subcommittee shall not have legislative jurisdiction and no bills or resolutions shall be referred to it.

In addition, each subcommittee shall have responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it.

(2) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of that subcommittee.

Referral to Subcommittees

(b)(1) The Chairman of the Committee may refer a measure or matter, which is within the general responsibility of more than one of the subcommittees of the Committee, as the Chairman deems appropriate.

(2) In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chairman of the Committee may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

Powers and Duties

(c)(1) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(2) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the Chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full Committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so shall notify the Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee of the Subcommittee's action.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee during any of its meetings and hearings, but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the meeting or hearing.

(4) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee as the Chairman of the Committee deems necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 5—TRANSCRIPTS AND RECORDS

(a)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular and additional meeting and

hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees. Any such transcript shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and each of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of House rule XI and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GIBBONS (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of official business.

Mr. TERRY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MENENDEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WU, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MILLER of Florida) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MILLER of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COMBEST, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HORN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. OWENS) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. NUSSLE, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 1, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1023. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting the National Defense Stockpile Annual Materials Plan (AMP) for fiscal year 2002 and revisions to the fiscal year 2001 AMP, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98d; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1024. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's report entitled, "Use of Plain Language In FDIC Rulemakings Pursuant To Section 722 Of The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1025. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary to the Department, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information (RIN: 0991-AB08) received February 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1026. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Notification of justification of defense articles, services, and military education and training furnished under section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide assistance to countries that participated in the Economic Community of West Africa States' Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

1027. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Notification of justification of defense articles, services, and military education and training furnished under section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Mexico, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

1028. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a report entitled, "Fiscal Year 1999 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47—117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

1029. A letter from the Secretary, Mississippi River Commission, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act covering the calendar year 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

1030. A letter from the Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the 2000 Annual Report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 715b; to the Committee on Resources.

1031. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Track Safety Standards: Delay of Effective Date [Docket No. RST-90-1, Notice No. 13] (RIN: 2130-AB32) received February 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1032. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolladen Schneider Flugzeugbau GmbH Models LS 4 and LS 4a Sailplanes [Docket No. 99-CE-75-AD; Amendment 39-12081; AD 2001-01-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1033. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Short Brothers Model SD3-60 SHERPA, SD3 SHERPA, SD3-30, and SD3-60 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-226-AD; Amendment 39-12092; AD 2001-02-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1034. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 214B and 214B-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-56-AD; Amendment 39-12104; AD 2001-03-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1035. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30231; Amdt. No. 427] received February 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 71. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 333) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-4). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 3. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce individual income tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself and Mr. FRANK):

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 to make permanent the favorable treatment of need-based educational aid under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLETCHER (for himself, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HAYES, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mrs. CLAYTON):

H.R. 769. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income payments made to tobacco quota and allotment holders and tobacco growers pursuant to Phase I or II of the Master Settle-

ment Agreement between a State and tobacco product manufacturers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BASS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. WU, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WEINER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. OLVER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. DELAURIO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. LEE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. STARK, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SABO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois):

H.R. 770. A bill to preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BLAGOJEVICH:

H.R. 771. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize grants to States for the construction, repair, renovation, and modernization of public school facilities, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the tax incentives for such undertakings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 772. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish a program to identify and mentor college eligible high school students and their parents or legal guardians, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 773. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a part-time worker who otherwise meets the eligibility requirements for unemployment compensation not be precluded from receiving such compensation solely because such individual is seeking only part-time work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 774. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to waive the income inclusion on a distribution from an individual retirement account to the extent that the distribution is contributed for charitable purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. HORN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. REYES, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BACA, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BENTSEN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FORD, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. LEE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MOORE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 775. A bill to establish a program to provide funds to State and local governments to replace punch card voting systems, to establish the Election Administration Commission to make grants to State and local governments to assist in the administration of Federal elections, to develop a model election code, and otherwise provide assistance with the administration of certain Federal election laws and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt the deduction for charitable contributions from the phase-out of itemized deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 777. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow non-itemizers a deduction for a portion of their charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. BASS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HORN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Ms. DELAULO):

H.R. 778. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. FILNER):

H.R. 779. A bill to remove certain restrictions on participation in the demonstration project conducted by the Secretary of Defense to provide health care for Medicare-eligible Department of Defense beneficiaries under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program, and to extend the period for carrying out such project; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DELAHUNT (for himself, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. MCKINNEY):

H.R. 780. A bill to authorize and request the President to award the Medal of Honor to James L. Cadigan of Hingham, Massachusetts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. DELAULO (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACA, Mr. BALDACCIO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BANCIA, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HOYER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MORAN of

Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. REYES, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SANDLIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 782. A bill to provide for the establishment of an Internet site on Federal financial assistance; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 783. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to direct the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop a plan for stockpiling potassium iodide tablets in areas within a 50-mile radius of a nuclear power plant; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. VIS-CLOSKEY, and Mr. REGULA):

H.R. 784. A bill to amend title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that the provisions relating to countervailing duties apply to nonmarket economy countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CANNON, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the creation of disaster protection funds by property and casualty insurance companies for the payment of policyholders' claims arising from future catastrophic events; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. LEE, Mr. SABO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. STARK, Mr. LANTOS, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 786. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to repeal the provisions prohibiting persons convicted of drug offenses from receiving student financial assistance; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. SEN-SENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. FLAKE):

H.R. 787. A bill to amend section 7353 of title V, United States Code, to cover gifts to

Members-elect; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 788. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the excess Army Reserve Center in Kewaunee, Wisconsin; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 789. A bill to require executive agencies to establish expedited review procedures for granting a waiver to a State under a grant program administered by the agency if another State has already been granted a similar waiver by the agency under such program; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon (for herself, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 790. A bill to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 to prevent the abuse of inhalants through programs under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois:

H.R. 791. A bill to provide for the equitable settlement of certain Indian land disputes regarding land in Illinois; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. MOORE, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. FROST, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. KING, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. FRANK, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. COYNE, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WEINER, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 792. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a minor child's congenital or developmental deformity or disorder due to trauma, infection, tumor, or disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOBIONDO:

H.R. 793. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Abel and Mary Nicholson House located in Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MOORE (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. TANNER, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. SHOWS):

H.R. 794. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the section 29

credit for producing fuel from a nonconventional source; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. McNULTY):

H.R. 795. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 796. A bill to normalize trade relations with Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 797. A bill to make an exception to the United States embargo on trade with Cuba for the export of agricultural commodities, medicines, medical supplies, medical instruments, or medical equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 798. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Financial Services, Government Reform, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH:

H.R. 799. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and gift tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH:

H.R. 800. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate taxes on capital gains after December 31, 2004; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. REYES):

H.R. 801. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs of educational assistance, to expand programs of transition assistance and outreach to departing servicemembers, veterans, and dependents, to increase burial benefits, to provide for family coverage under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 802. A bill to authorize the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 803. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make the Medicare Program more competitive and efficient, to extend the solvency of the Medicare Program, to provide for a prescription drug benefit under the Medicare Program, to improve quality of care, to make Medicare supplemental insurance (Medigap) more affordable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 804. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 2 percent excise tax on the net investment income of tax-exempt foundations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THORNBERRY (for himself, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. COMBEST):

H.R. 805. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance domestic oil and gas production; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. OXLEY):

H.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow an item veto of appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution recognizing the vital importance of hunting as a legitimate tool of wildlife resource management; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. KOLBE (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GANSKE, Mrs. BONO, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PITTS, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MICA, Mr. WELLER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HILL, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MAS-CARA, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEACH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. BACCIA):

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding housing affordability and ensuring a competitive North American market for softwood lumber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H. Res. 69. A resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H. Res. 70. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 71. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 333) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes; House Calendar No. 2. House Report No. 107-4.

By Mr. GEKAS (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mrs. MORELLA):

H. Res. 72. A resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal investment in biomedical research should be increased by \$3,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. SEN-SENRENNER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. FLAKE):

H. Res. 73. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the gift rule covers Members-elect; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NUSSLE:

H. Res. 74. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on the Budget in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 806. A bill for the relief of Michael and Julie Schindler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 807. A bill for the relief of Rabon Lowry of Pembroke, North Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 12: Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 51: Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. OSE, and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 85: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. HART, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 90: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 129: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 138: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 139: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 179: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 219: Mr. TANCREDO.

H.R. 232: Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 238: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 250: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. KIND, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BACA, Mrs. CUBIN, Ms. DeGETTE, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 267: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. NEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. EAGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 281: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 296: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 303: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 335: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 337: Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BUYER, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 338: Mr. BLUNT and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 340: Mr. BARCIA.

H.R. 346: Mr. BACA, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. FROST, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 367: Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 386: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 389: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 394: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAUL, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 397: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SABO, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 425: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. STARK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 436: Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 459: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 476: Mr. PETRI, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 489: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. HORN, and Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H.R. 490: Mr. OSE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HORN, Mr. UPTON, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. SCHROCK.

H.R. 498: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. LEACH, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. DUNN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HORN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DICKS,

Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RILEY, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. AKIN.

H.R. 499: Mr. BARRETT.

H.R. 503: Mr. NORWOOD and Mr. KING.

H.R. 504: Mr. SAWYER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H.R. 511: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 525: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. GREENWOOD.

H.R. 527: Mr. SKEEN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 560: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 561: Mr. BACA, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 585: Mr. ISTOOK.

H.R. 600: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LEACH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. KING, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. WILSON.

H.R. 602: Mr. ROEMER, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 612: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 622: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. SABO, Mr. FILNER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. WU, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. EHRLICH, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 637: Mr. TANCREDO.

H.R. 643: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 645: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 659: Mr. BASS, Mr. HORN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 661: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 683: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 686: Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 690: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SABO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. WU, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 700: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 730: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 737: Mr. BARCIA.

H.R. 755: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. CALLAHAN, and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. FROST, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. HOYER.

H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. STARK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. NEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. RAHALL.

H. Con. Res. 41: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. STARK, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. SOLIS, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Ms. DELAURO.

H. Res. 27: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, and Mr. BONIOR.

H. Res. 48: Mr. LUTHER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GANSKE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H. Res. 54: Ms. BALDWIN.